FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 184 *19 September 1980*

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Meets Zaire Foreign Affairs Ministry Official C 1
Leaders Greet Ethiopia's Mengistu on Anniversary [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Sep] C 1
Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis Departs 18 Sep C 2
Zarevled Economic Delegation Returns From Libya C 2
Minkov Praises Interior Ministry Organs on 15 Sep Holiday C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Sep]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentator Trusts Poland Will Resolve Problems 'Correctly' D 1
[Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Sep]
Foreign Minister Chnoupek Interviewed on Departure for UN Session D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Sep]
Premier Strougal Receives Soviet Power, Electrification Minister D 4
Ethiopian Foreign Minister Arrives in Prague D 4
Leaders Greet Mengistu on Ethiopian National Day D 4
Visiting Syrian TU Delegation Ends Talks, Signs Accords D 5
Meeting With Husak D 5
Signing of Agreements D 5
Premier Strougal Receives Brazilian Mining Minister D 5
Visiting Spanish CP Delegation Holds Talks D 5
Christian Representatives Discuss International Situation [RUDE PRAVO 12 Sep] D 6
President Husak Presents Press, Radio, TV Day Awards D 6
Correction to Brief on Appointment of New Envoy to Finland D 7
Briefs: New Envoy to Sierra Leone D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Blames 'Irresponsible Elements' for W. Berlin Rail Strike E 1
Mittag Accompanies Samora Machel on Visit to Cottbus E 1
SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach Departs 18 Sep E 1
Honecker Greets Ethiopian Leader Mengistu on Anniversary E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Sep]
Honecker Greets Guinea-Bissau Leader on National Holiday E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Sep]
Further Reportage on 67th Interparliamentary Conference E 3
Officials Meeting E 3
DPA Comments E 3
Cuban Official's Comments [Havana] E 4
Stoph Presents Appointment Documents to Cultural Officials E 4
Briefs: Outgoing Liberian Ambassador; Ambassador To Mali; Talk With Madagascar Minister; Trade With Cuba; Solidarity Shipment for Jamaica; CSSR Cooperation E 5

HUNGARY

Talks Between Puja, Indonesian Foreign Minister Begin F 1
Losonczi Begins Discussions in Tanzania F 1
Yemeni Socialist Party Official Visits Budapest F 1
Budapest Interviews DPFLP Leader on Middle East Situation F 2
Politburo Members Visit Counties, Urban Areas F 4
Benke in Fejer County F 4
Ferenc Havasi in Obuda F 4
Council of Ministers Holds Session 18 September F 4

POLAND

Commission on Trade Union Law Meets in Warsaw G 1
'Controversial' Discussions G 1
PAP Commentator Views Economic Reform Commission Meeting G 1
Wieslaw Bek Appointed New TRYBUNA LUDU Editor in Chief G 2
Strikes Reported in Upper Silesia Region [REUTER] G 2
Warsaw Television Appeals for End to Work Stoppages G 3
Agreement on Wages, Housing Signed at Gdansk Shipyard G 3
Additional Unions Approve Resolutions on Independence G 3
Railroad Workers' Union G 3
Metal Worker's Union G 4
Decree on New Trade Union Registration Issued [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Sep] G 4
Lodz Journalists Issue Resolution on Professional Issues G 5
Ships' Crews Urged To Decide on New Trade Unions G 6
Labor Ministry Official on Terms for Free Saturdays G 6
Warsaw Party Secretary Appeals for Moral Renewal of PZPR G 7
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 15 Sep]
Party Members Call for 'Purging Party Ranks' [ZYCIE WARSZAWY 16 Sep] G 13
PZPR Committees Hold Sessions in Przemysl, Tarnobrzeg G 15
Local Party Conference Held on Political, Economic Situation G 16
SD Chairman Attends Election Campaign Meeting in Legnica G 16
Krakow Voivodship Railway Shortcomings Detailed G 16
Labor Minister Interviewed on Wage Increases G 17
Students Union Lists 'Most Urgent Proposals' [SZTANDAR MLODYCH 11 Sep] G 17
Gdansk Meeting on Monument to Fallen Shipyard Workers Held G 19
Leaders Greet Bulgarian Counterparts on National Day G 19
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]
Hungarian Justice Minister Holds Talks With Bafia, Czyrek G 20
Wojtaszek Meets With PCF's Marchais in Paris G 20

ROMANIA

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Meets With Ceausescu; Departs 18 Sep H 1
Ceausescu Meeting H 1
Departure 18 Sep H 1
Ceausescu Congratulates Ethiopia's Mengistu on Anniversary H 1
[SCINTEIA 12 Sep]
Iraqi Government Delegation Arrives in Bucharest H 2
SCINTEIA Sums Up Visit by Botswana Foreign Minister [17 Sep] H 2
Ceausescu Attends Military Drills in Brasov County H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Vrhovec Delegation Arrives in Havana, Begins Talks I 1
Start of Talks I 1
Trade With Egypt Increases; Protocol Signed I 1
Report on Trade, Economic Cooperation With Hungary I 1
LE SOIR Assesses Post-Tito Yugoslav Situation [11 Sep] I 3
Official Sees Electricity Supplies as 'Strained' This Winter I 6
[BORBA 15 Sep]
SAWPY Presidium Examines Economic Issues I 6
Serbian LC Presidium Discusses Economic Situation [POLITIKA 9 Sep] I 8
Committee Sets New Meat Prices in Slovenia I 8
Kosovo Plans To Replace Imported Fuels With Domestic Gas [BORBA 11 Sep] I 8
Kosovo Meeting Discusses Development of Agriculture [BORBA 11 Sep] I 9
Belgrade Court Sentences Former Federal Secretariat Counselor I 9
[VJESNIK 16 Sep]
Minic Reviews Foreign Polic at Kumrovec Youth Seminar I 10

ZHIVKOV MEETS ZAIRE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU181834 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Sep (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Mr Lengema Dula Yubasa Makanga, state secretary for International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zaire, who is on a visit here. The guest handed to the Bulgarian head of state a message from Mr Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, with a wish for all-round development of bilateral relations. Mr Zhivkov confirmed the expressed wish and stressed that the documents signed by Bulgaria and Zaire today form a good basis for such development.

Five agreements were signed by Bulgaria and Zaire: A long-term trade agreement, an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, an agreement on cooperation in agriculture, another one on merchant shipping and an agreement on cultural cooperation. With the trade agreement of Bulgaria and Zaire are granting to each other the clause of the most favoured nation. The document also features provisional lists of goods to be exchanged by the two countries. The agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation provides for the foundation of an intergovernment commission for economic ties and defines the sphere in which the two states will develop their contacts, namely in electrical engineering, chemistry, the light industry, agriculture, lumbering and geological prospecting. The agricultural agreement features exchange of information and cooperation in establishing agro-industrial complexes in Zaire. In the sphere of merchant-shipping the corresponding offices and organizations will establish contacts and will be entrusted with the implementation of this agreement. On the basis of the cultural agreement and a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation to be signed with it the two sides will exchange art and cultural workers, researchers, students and sportsmen.

An agreement on cooperation in air communications was initialed, too.

LEADERS GREET ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU172010 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, prime minister and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia:

Dear Comrade Mengistu, We convey to you the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Ethiopian revolution on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, as well as the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on our own behalf.

On this festive day we wish you and the people of socialist Ethiopia new successes in the struggle for defense of the revolutionary achievements against the aggressive plans of imperialism and reaction; for the further consolidation of the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country; as well as for the implementation of the glorious ideals of the Ethiopian revolution.

We sincerely believe that our friendly meetings, as well as the highly significant and useful talks we recently held with you and the documents we signed, will give a new strong impetus to the development of relations between our fraternal countries and peoples. These meetings and documents will contribute to the success of our joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, as well as for the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS DEPARTS 18 SEP

AU181000 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, has left the country. He was on a friendly visit here at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov.

ZAREV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA

AU181831 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Sep (BTA)--Late last night a Bulgarian economic delegation, headed by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from the Libyan Jamahiriyah to which it paid a working visit.

The leader of the delegation told a BTA journalist:

"Our meetings with the respective Libyan bodies were held under the bilateral agreements signed on a high level."

"Specific economic questions and the prospects for their promotion in different spheres, such as planning, the building of projects, agriculture, health care and trade, figured on the agenda of our talks. Measures were outlined for the development of these relations on a long-term basis.

During the visit we handed over a message from the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the leader of the First-of-September Libyan Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar Gadhdhafi.

MINKOV PRAISES INTERIOR MINISTRY ORGANS ON 15 SEP HOLIDAY

AU181537 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen Minko Minkov, deputy minister of the interior, on the occasion of the 15 September holiday of organs of the Ministry of Interior: "Loyal Defender of Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] On 9 September 1944, 36 years ago, the people arose under the leadership of the BCP, and with the decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army, overthrew the monarcho-fascist dictatorship and established their own people's government. The victory of the 9 September revolution is the most glorious event in the 1,300-year history of the Bulgarian people, and in their revolutionary upsurge for freedom, national independence and economic and cultural prosperity. Having acquired valuable experience in the history of class struggles and following the example of the CPSU, immediately following the victory of the revolution the BCP established one of the armed detachments of proletarian dictatorship--the organs of the Ministry of the Interior.

The difficult international and domestic situation at that time demanded prompt, resolute and bold action. The socialist revolution needed firm and uncompromising protection. The party and people's government were obliged to wage a hard struggle against an experienced and deceitful enemy, who was supported by reactionary forces within the country and abroad. This enemy--former members of the court, reactionary officers, policemen, secret agents and fascist elements--represented a real danger threatening the people's government.

In those difficult circumstances the party sent loyal sons and daughters of the people, who had been tempered in the merciless class struggles--former partisans, political prisoners, concentration camp inmates, assistants to the partisans, communist party members and members of the workers youth organizations, as well as decent Fatherland Front members--to work in the Ministry of Interior in order to strengthen the organs of proletarian dictatorship.

The first Bulgarian "Chekhists" did not have the necessary theoretical training and no professional experience. Nevertheless, they were inspired by the lofty trust of the party in them and by their infinite loyalty to the glorious cause of revolution. They manifested unprecedented heroism and selfless courage in the struggle against the class enemy. Guided and educated by the party, following the example and learning from the experience of their Soviet brothers, the Ministry of Interior organs were trained as an invincible shield protecting socialist revolution. They became a deadly sword for the enemies of revolution.

They destroyed the old police apparatus, they arrested and handed over to the people's court the former murderers and henchmen, they dissolved the fascist organizations and military conspiratorial groups, known under the names of "Tsar Krum", "Neutral Officers" and "Military Union." With their specific methods and means, our organs assisted the party and government in implementing large-scale socialist reorganization in the country--such as the nationalization of industry, agrarian reform, and the industrialization as well as cooperativization of the agricultural sector, and others.

In the struggle against the people's enemies, the security organs were not left alone. Since the very first days of their existence, they have enjoyed the support of the communists, workers, youth organization members and also of the common working people.

In the history of socialist society, the historical decisions of the 1956 April plenum held by the BCP Central Committee play a role of particular significance. This April policy led the country and the entire people toward victories of historical dimensions and greatness. It insured the prerequisites for building a developed socialist society. Having restored the Leninist principles of leadership, the April plenum inaugurated a new period of development for the organs of the Ministry of Interior as well.

The upsurge and comprehensive prosperity of our homeland, however, provoked the malice and hatred of the enemies of socialism. Ideological diversions and subversive activities became the main methods of the imperialist states in implementing their foreign policy goals and ambitions. Despite the fact that the social-class structure of our society has completely changed, hostile intelligence agencies have still not given up their subversive activities and attempts to revive the defeated class enemy who is deprived of any social background.

The Ministry of Interior organs are fulfilling their highly patriotic tasks with the full understanding, support and practical participation of the working people. With the direct and active support and cooperation of the public, they are defeating the hostile attempts and actions aimed against our country, against our socialist community, against peace and against the worldwide progressive forces and movements.

The employees of the State Security Department, the Border Guards, the People's Militia and the Fire Brigades are skillfully applying specific forms and methods of work and struggle. They are constantly unmasking the perfidious imperialist agents. They are liquidating all channels through which ideological diversion is likely to penetrate. They are vigilantly protecting the borders of our motherland.

They firmly and consistently struggle against economic violations and crimes, against criminality, against negative manifestations, and against violations of the socialist legality. They are working for a better public order, for the protection of the people's property.

The party and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, personally, are devoting exceptionally great care to the further consolidation and strengthening of the Ministry of Interior organs, to the bold expansion of their cadres' initiatives and creative efforts so that these organs' links with the people may be expanded and strengthened, so that the Leninist principles and norms of social life and of socialist legality may be strictly observed.

People at the Ministry of Interior are devoting constant care to the comprehensive utilization of modern scientific achievements in the operational activities of our cadres, as well as in the training and education of our employees. Electronic computers, mathematical methods and other technical equipment arebeing increasingly applied in practical work. Administrative activities are increasingly improving their information methods. Criteria and exactitude in the analysis and evaluation of results achieved have greatly improved.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an inseparable part of the socialist community, whose main support is represented by the great Soviet Union. In the struggle for the people's happiness, the Soviet brothers of the USSR State Security Committee and Ministry of Interior are marching side by side with us. For as long as 36 years, our employees have learned from the Soviet brothers' rich and inexhaustible experience, from their personal example. Our employees are mastering the theory and practice of the operational art.

Today, the peaceloving forces of the world sincerely long for and struggle to free the world from the sinister shadow of war. Imperialism has always been and remains the source of war danger. Recently the United States, NATO and the Maoists have adopted dangerous policy toward intensifying tension in international relations, and toward turning the world back to the time of "cold war."

Under these difficult circumstances, the employees of the Ministry of Interior are clearly aware of their great responsibility as loyal and devoted organs of the party. They welcome and celebrate their militant holiday in an atmosphere of great labor and patriotism. They are in constant combat readiness, their discipline is firm, and their professional skill is great. Together with our entire people, they are expanding their creative efforts and devoting themselves to full implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, for the implementation of the tasks in overfulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and for worthily meeting the 12th BCP Congress.

COMMENTATOR TRUSTS POLAND WILL RESOLVE PROBLEMS 'CORRECTLY'

AU181248 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "Whom Do We Sympathize With"]

[Text] The mass information and propaganda media and some politicians in the Western countries continue to interfere more or less openly in the internal affairs of fraternal Poland. None of this is changed by the attempt to conceal it by adopting would-be reserved views. The pages of the bourgeois press, television and radio are teeming with antisocialist campaigns, from infamous lies and distortions to counterrevolutionary instructions and hypocritical insinuations into the Polish working people's favor. The British daily THE TIMES for instance consoles itself with the "shred of hope that Poland is on the path of a new and promising period." The "new and exciting" chapter of Polish history--as the commentator of another British paper, the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Clifford German calls the present situation in the country of our northern neighbors--could be, according to the author, an occasion for the Polish economy to begin to "orient itself increasingly toward the West."

True, in public they often talks abouttheir "interest in stabilization in Poland" but the economic changes they recommend and the Western economic aid they offer conceal more far-reaching goals determined by unambiguous political plans and designed to endanger the very foundations of the socialist system. The enemies of socialism are thus revealing another aspect of their global strategy, a strategy dictated by the idea of exerting permanent pressure at various levels and in various forms on the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, on real socialism. There is no need to doubt that the NATO endeavor to gain military superiority over socialism and the interference in the situation in the Polish People's Republic are directly connected with each other. Those giving the Polish working people hypocritical advice on "how to improve socialism" are the very people who apply a public employment ban against socialists and democrats in the FRG or encourage a hard line against striking workers in the United States.

The anticommunist centers have worked out and are systematically perfecting their plans to cause damage to the socialist community as a whole and to its individual countries. As soon as serious problems arise in a socialist country they presently organize and instigate counterrevolutionary forces. They find good only that which poses a threat to the socialist system, provokes anti-Sovietism and has the potential of driving a wedge into the socialist community and weakening the Warsaw Pact. These trends were noted by Comrade Vasil Bilak, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in his speech at the festive rally marking the 60th anniversary of RUDE PRAVO's foundation. He added that "Poland is our neighbor, it is a fraternal socialist country and its fate cannot be indifferent to us. The sympathies of the CPCZ and our people are with the Polish communists and all those who want Poland to develop as a sovereign socialist state and a firm part of the socialist community. We are convinced that there are enough honest patriots and internationalists in Poland who will resolve the problems of their country, will ward off the onslaught of antisocialist elements and do everything to prevent a depreciation of the revolutionary gains."

Of great significance for overcoming Poland's difficulties is the Soviet Union's extensive economic aid agreed upon a few days ago. As the Polish PAP press agency noted, it constitutes an overall value of $690 million.

On this basis the Soviet Union, for instance, granted Poland--apart from additional deliveries of goods worth $150 million--also a 10-year $260 million credit at a low rate of interest. The Soviet Government also suspended the deadline for repayment of financial credits worth $280 million that were extended to Poland for the purchase of war and other materials in capitalist countries.

That which takes place in Poland at present is not a simple and easy struggle. But the Polish comrades are not alone in this struggle. They have their faithful friends and allies who in the past weeks found understanding for the situation in Poland and trust that it will be correctly resolved.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON DEPARTURE FOR UN SESSION

AU171937 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[CTK report: "B. Chnoupek Departs for the 35th UN General Assembly; Actively and Consistently on the Path of the Policy of Detente and Disarmament"]

[Text] Prague--B. Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who will lead the Czechoslovak delegation at the 35th UN General Assembly, has left Prague for New York. In Prague he was seen off by M. Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prior to his departure, B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to a CTK editor:

[Question] What is the UN contribution to international detente and the preservation of peace, and what do you expect from the coming negotiations in this respect?

[Answer] We are now faced with the work of the regular plenary session of the UN General Assembly, the 35th session. This figure corresponds to the exact number of years that have passed since the establishment of this most representative of worldwide organizations. Czechoslovakia stood in one of the first places at its birth. During all these years the United Nations has become a truly representative and broadly universal forum of peaceful cooperation, as is testified to by its 153 member countries, most of which are progressive developing countries. Actually, Asia is represented by 36 sovereign states, Africa by 51 and Latin American by 29.

The jubilee figure "35" reminds us more than synbolically that we--at least we who inhabit Europe--have been enjoying a peaceful life for all of these 35 years. Particularly the last decade has brought us quite a number of very positive examples showing that the main factor for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems--the process of international detente--has become firmly and deeply rooted here in particular. International detente has intrinsically entered the minds of both politicians and the public as the most valuable source for the certainty of the present and for long-term prospects. It depends all the more on the United Nations that this atmosphere, the atmosphere of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation among states, prevail over our whole planet.

As realists, we nevertheless see that the present situation is rather complicated. It is characterized by the political battle between forces promoting peace, respect for nations' rights and international detente on the one hand, and the forces of reaction, oppression, militarism and aggression on the other. In fact, political circles of imperialism still exist and, deplorably, they still have their say even in the United Nations.

These circles do not want to see historical changes in the world, and intend to change the newly established correlation of worldwide class forces, contrary to common sense. We count on some of these tendencies also appearing at the coming session.

[Question] With what intentions is the Czechoslovak delegation departing?

[Answer] Our delegation is leaving by air for New York with a truly responsible and honorable mission--in close cooperation and coordination with the delegations of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to contribute to the maximum toward warding off endeavors for a renaissance of the ill-famed cold war in any form whatsoever, and toward fully reviving the spirit and contents of the already well-proved process of the policy of detente. Therefore, we will unswervingly, actively and consistently push through, in the session, committees and lobbies, the imperative need to achieve progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. For this we really have effective instruments--above all a rich collection of proposals and initiatives concentrated in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee Session this May. We also want to make full use of all positive results of last year's General Assembly, and especially of the good experience acquired in connection with the "declaration on international cooperation for achieving the aims of disarmament," adopted by it on Czechoslovak initiative.

Within the broad scope of our work in looking for new and effective paths for strengthening detente, we will gr· ·t full and active support to the USSR's topical proposal that the 35th UN General Assembly session discuss the states' historical responsibility for the preservation of nature for present and future generations. It is self-evident that our increased attention will also be directed at a peaceful and just solution of critical hotbeds in the world, above all in the Middle East. We will intensively participate in discussing the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia that was proposed by Socialist Vietnam together with the CSSR and other socialist and developing countries, striving for safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states in this area and for the solution of all burning questions by peaceful means.

We will continue defending the inviolability of the UN Charter against unjustified and unsubstantiated endeavors to revise it. We will push with equal vigor for further preparations of the worldwide treaty on renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

In the social, humanitarian and economic sphere, we are also prepared for an active defense of the just interests of the socialist and all other countries. The most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces are striving to escalate their attacks exactly in this sphere and at this time. It must not be forgotten that a full 116 of the present 153 UN member countries are developing countries, the majority of which continue to be the object of neocolonialist exploitation by supranational monopolies.

[Question] Are you also counting on some additional program?

[Answer] As in past years, we also intend to use this year's visit to the United Nations for meetings and for an intensive exchange of opinions with the representatives of fraternal socialist countries. We are also preparing for working meetings at the level of ministers of foreign affairs with delegations of many developing and capitalist countries. Such consultations have already proved their worth.

In the complicated hierarchy of political-diplomatic activities, they represent an important and irreplaceable component--above all in the interests of operatively clarifying stances, consolidating the detente process and expanding mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation among nations.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET POWER, ELECTRIFICATION MINISTER

LD182314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in Hrzan Palace in Prague Petr Neporozhiny, USSR minister of power and electrification. They discussed a broad range of questions relating to current and long-term tasks connected with the expansion of the energy base in Czechoslovakia and the USSR. Lubomir Strougal voiced a high appreciation of the help given by the USSR to Czechoslovakia in this important sector of the national economy. The two officials then dealt with further projects and with the intensification of cooperation in the construction of nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD182210 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Prague 18 Sep (CETEKA)--Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis arrived here Thursday for an official friendly visit.

LEADERS GREET MENGISTU ON ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU172044 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 11 September (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of socialist Ethiopia's National Day--the sixth anniversary of the revolution.

The telegram states, among other things: "The Czechoslovak people follow with great sympathy the brave struggle and dedication of your people in the consolidation and development of the Ethiopian revolution, and in the implementation of important socioeconomic transformations. The Czechoslovak people sincerely rejoice at the successes being attained by socialist Ethiopia in building a new, socially just society in the country. The establishment of the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia was a historical landmark in this process. We are convinced," the telegram further states, "that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia, based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop and intensify in the interest of the peoples of both our countries, and in the interest of peace and progress in the world."

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek sent a telegram of congratulations to Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia.

VISITING SYRIAN TU DELEGATION ENDS TALKS, SIGNS ACCORDS

Meeting With Husak

LD181520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Castle the delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Trade Unions, headed by 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, its president, and member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist Party.

Also present at the reception was Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In the course of a friendly conversation they highly praised the fruitful cooperation now developing between the trade union organizations of the two countries. They pointed out the usefulness of mutual exchange of experiences and improving the quality of the existing contacts and noted the current talks are making a significant contribution to this process.

Signing of Agreements

LD181914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Talks between delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the General Federation of Syrian Trade Unions ended in Prague today. Representatives of the two organizations stressed in the course of their talks the usefulness of the visit of Syrian trade unionists in Czechoslovakia for the further development of mutual relations and cooperation. They also stressed the unanimity of views on all questions discussed. At the close of the talks an agreement was signed on intensification of cooperation between trade unions of Czechoslovakia and Syria, as well as an execution protocol for the years 1981-1982. A joint communique was also approved.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES BRAZILIAN MINING MINISTER

LD182134 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 18 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Thursday visiting Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals de Oliveira.

The two officials pointed out the results achieved in the promotion of friendly relations between their countries and stressed that there are further possibilities of deepening cooperation in many spheres.

Present at the meeting was also Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

VISITING SPANISH CP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

AU172113 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 80 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "A Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 11 September--A delegation of the United Spanish Communist Party consisting of Juan Amba and Manuel Lidon, members of the Executive Committee's Standing Commission, paid a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During a meeting at the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Spanish comrades reported on their party's further successful development after the unification congress, and on the present domestic political situation in Spain. Some questions pertaining to the situation in the international communist and workers movement, as well as the necessity to further develop the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence, were discussed.

The Spanish guests were familiarized with the Czechoslovak communists' efforts and successes in building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia and with their activities in preparing the 16th CPCZ Congress. The talks took place in the spirit of the two parties' common Marxist-Leninist and internationalist approaches to all questions.

CHRISTIAN REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AU172145 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 80 p 2

["Support for the Relaxation of Tension; Session of the International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference"]

[Text] Bratislava, 11 September (CTK)--The International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference, whose 3-day session ended on Thursday in Bratislava, called support for the intensification of the policy of relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence the major task of the forces of peace in the present international situation.

The representatives of churches from 13 countries highly appreciated the Soviet Union's latest proposals concerning talks on curbing the arms race. The representatives stressed the significance of the meeting now being prepared for representatives of the signatories to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in Madrid which should open new prospects for implementating the principles of peaceful coexistence, progress in the disarmament process and efforts to achieve a just stabilization of the present world. The Christian Peace Conference considers the NATO decision to deploy medium-range missiles in some countries of Western Europe, and the proposals concerning a so-called new strategy of limiting nuclear warfare manifested in President Carter's Directive 59, to be among the greatest obstacles hampering this positive process.

On the basis of a detailed analysis of the situation in Afghanistan, made in Bratislava by Burna Afghan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the members of the International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference expressed support for the endeavor of the Afghan people to achieve, notwithstanding the resistance of foreign enemies and domestic reaction, the goals set by the April revolution.

In connection with discussion of the Christian Peace Conference's plan of action, primary attention was devoted to preparing the session of the Committee for Continuation of Work, which will take place in Eisenach (GDR) on 13-17 October 1980, and will be attended by 250 representatives of Christian churches from all over the world.

PRESIDENT HUSAK PRESENTS PRESS, RADIO, TV DAY AWARDS

LD181210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, acting on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Government and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, today awarded the Czechoslovak journalistic prizes for 1980 on the occasion of this year's press, radio and television day.

These highest awards for journalistic work were presented today in Prague Castle by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, to Frantisek Ryba, deputy chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, and Vojtech Vesely, head of [Bratislava] PRAVDA's Party Propaganda and Life Department, for their long-term organizational work in the mass media and their politically committed journalistic work.

Comrade Gustav Husak praised the meritorious work of both journalists in the communist press and in the development of Czechoslovak socialist journalism. He also pointed to the role played by the Czechoslovak mass media in shaping committed socialist man. He expressed the conviction that the press, radio and television, in keeping with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, will further improve their work, still more convincingly explain the policy of our party, and more effectively help the further development of our socialist society. Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Czechoslovak journalists for their responsible work and wished them many further successes in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and in preparations for the 16th party congress.

Present at today's Czechoslovak journalist prizes presentation ceremony were:

Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Otto Cmolik, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists; Bohus Travnicek, chief editor of PRAVDA; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President.

CORRECTION TO BRIEF ON APPOINTMENT OF NEW ENVOY TO FINLAND

The following correction should be made to the brief entitled "New Envoy to Finland" published on page D 3 of the 18 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT:

In lines one and two the name of the new ambassador should read ... Jan Husak ...

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO SIERRA LEONE--Prague, 18 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has appointed Michal Kollar ambassador to Sierra Leone, resident in Conakry. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 18 Sep 80 LD]

ADN BLAMES 'IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS' FOR W. BERLIN RAIL STRIKE

LD181144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)--For some time, West Berlin has been developing into a place where those forces which, contrary to all experience, want to give back the name "frontline city" to Berlin, and pursue their wicked practices. If recently it was the Landsmannschaft [ethnic association] meetings, marked by undisguised revanchism, at which territorial claims were made upon Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, it is currently the provocations against the regular operation of the municipal and other railway facilities in West Berlin. The West Berlin mass media are interfering considerably in this respect although they know that provocations against the railway in West Berlin can cause great hardship to the West Berliners.

Since the municipal railway is a local transport system for the West Berlin population, the West Berlin Senat, as is usual in other cities, is obliged to share the financial costs. The GDR is currently making an annual contribution of more than DM140 million. It must be pointed out that the financial and material costs arising from the municipal railway operation in West Berlin have continually increased and in future can no longer be borne alone by the GDR and its citizens. Indeed, no one could expect them to.

The provocative disruptions in normal work led to considerable problems in railway traffic between the FRG and West Berlin as well as to hold-ups in passenger, goods and municipal railway traffic in West Berlin.

The GDR has several times submitted proposals to the West Berlin Senat. At the last meeting on 31 July between the GDR delegate, Ambassador Dr Mueller, and the West Berlin Senat delegate, Councillor Kunze, the GDR once again raised the demand that the Senat subsidize municipal railway traffic in West Berlin and handed over a document to this effect.

The provocations against the railway in West Berlin are the work of irresponsible elements and their accomplices. The West Berlin Senat carries sole responsibility for these disruptions. The individual must reflect on the consequences of these provocations himself.

MITTAG ACCOMPANIES SAMORA MACHEL ON VISIT TO COTTBUS

LD181230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Cottbus, 18 Sep (ADN)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of Mozambique, was received on Thursday by the workers of Cottbus Area (Bezirk). Accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other members of the Mozambique delegation, the guest arrived at the city boundary of Cottbus on Thursday morning. Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Cottbus SED Area Executive, extended him a cordial welcome.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH DEPARTS 18 SEP

LD181014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ended his official friendship visit to the GDR today. He was cordially seen off by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, at whose invitation he visited the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER MENGISTU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU172111 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 80 p 2

["Greetings on the Anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution: Erich Honecker Cable to Mengistu Haile Mariam"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On the sixth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Ethiopian Working People and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia:

On the sixth anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution I convey to you, the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Ethiopian Working People, the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Ethiopian people the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people.

We are filled with pride and joy that on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the close friendly relations between our two states and peoples are further developing dynamically in all fields of social life. Rest assured that the GDR will also in future do all it can to consolidate and deepen this trustful cooperation.

The GDR working people fell closely linked with the friendly Ethiopian people who have scored significant successes in the political and socioeconomic transformation, as well as in consolidating the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The great efforts of the Ethiopian working people in building a new life are being watched in our country with deep sympathy and respect. I assure you that the GDR will consistently continue its active solidaristic support for the Ethiopian people in their just struggle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the first organizing commission congress on further implementation of the program for national democratic revolution.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, I wish you further successes, good health and creative vigor for your responsible activity for the benefit of the Ethiopian people.

HONECKER GREETS GUINEA-BISSAU ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU172110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Luis Cabral, deputy general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, I extend to you and the people of Guinea-Bissau most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people, and my own behalf. It is with great sympathy and respect that we watch the efforts undertaken by the friendly people of Guinea-Bissau to implement the decisions of the Third PAIGC Party Congress for overcoming the colonial heritage and for creating a socially more just system.

I combine best wishes for the further advancement of your country under PAIGC leadership, with the firm certainty that relations of anti-imperialist solidarity and friendly cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will further consolidate and deepen.

Esteemed Comrade Cabral, permit me to wish you personally good health and well-being as well as creative vigor in filling your high office.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed congratulations to Joao Bernardo Vieira, principle commissioner of the Council of State commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 67TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Officials Meeting

LD182310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)--More meetings took place in Berlin on Thursday between delegations of the 67th Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Conference and deputies of the GDR People's Chamber.

People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann received the head of the PDRY delegation 'Ali Ahmad as-Salami, Italian delegation leader Dr Giulio Andreotti, Syrian delegation leader Mahmud Hadid, Mexican delegation leader Jaime Morelos Canseco Nuevo, Belgian delegation leader Emil Cubelir and members Gustaaf Boeykens and Cornet d'Elzius.

The member of the People's Chamber Presidium and chairman of the SED party group, Erich Mueckenberger, had talks with Aida Nogueira from Portugal, Georghios Savvides from Cyprus, Dr Paolo Bufalini and Alessio Pasquini from Italy and Jacques Bruhnez from France.

People's Chamber Deputy President Gerald Goetting talked to the head of the Egyptian delegation, Dr Sufi Abu Talib; the head of the Australian delegation, Dr Harry Edwards; and the head of the Brazilian delegation, Raimundo Diniz.

The chairman of the GDR-Japan Friendship Group in the People's Chamber, Dr Hans Modorow, talked to members of the Japanese delegation on the future work of the parliamentary friendship groups of the two countries.

During the frank and cordial talks, questions of the future relations between the parliaments were discussed. The conviction was voiced that the current IPU Conference will give further noticeable impetus to the peoples' striving for peace, security and constructive cooperation.

DPA Comments

LD181808 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] East Berlin, 18 Sep (DPA)--The Conference of the IPU in East Berlin ended the general debate on detente and disarmament this morning. This delegates from over 80 countries next dealt with humanitarian and legal aspects of the refugee problem.

Shortly before the end of the general political discussion, the Austrian delegate, Friedrich Koenig, had called the wall separating the eastern and western part of Berlin a leftover from the cold war which was in blatant contrast to the aims of the Helsinki Final Act and which should be removed as soon as possible. "Tearing down the wall would be a bigger contribution to detente and mutual trust in Europe than any resolution we may adopt at this conference can possibly achieve." The representative of the Austrian people's party said.

One of the dominating themes of the discussion since the start of the debate on Tuesday afternoon has been the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Representatives from Western states and some nonaligned countries leveled serious accusations against the USSR which, by its military action in Afghanistan, had violated the sovereignty of an independent country. The Soviet delegation, on the other hand, charged the United States, China, Pakistan and other countries not mentioned by name with supporting "subversive actions" against Afghanistan.

The situation in Afghanistan, also played a part in the discussion on the refugee problem. U.S. Congressman Bob Wilson said that one of the consequences of the invasion was over 1 million refugees in Pakistan. The Soviet representatives, on the other hand, denied the existence of a refugee problem in Afghanistan. SPD Bundestag Deputy Uwe Holtz called for an "international year of the refugee" under UN patronage. SPD Deputy Rolf Meinicke pointed out that according to the latest estimates there were about 17 million refugees in the world.

Cuban Official Comments

FL181038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Jose Aranaburo, chief of the Cuban delegation to the 67th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, has asserted that the current world situation demonstrates the urgency to struggle for an era of cooperation and understanding.

Aranaburo, who was speaking on the second day of the parliamentary conference being held in Berlin, called for pursuing peaceful solutions in Southeast Asia and other regions of the world. As head of the nonaligned countries movement, he said, Cuba advocates peaceful solutions to international problems.

Lastly, Aranaburo said parliamentarians would be welcomed when they come to Cuba for the 68th conference of the international organization to be held in Havana.

STOPH PRESENTS APPOINTMENT DOCUMENTS TO CULTURAL OFFICIALS

LD181340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)--The GDR National Council for the Cultivation and Dissemination of the German Cultural Heritage held its constituent meeting in Berlin today. The council, under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers is comprised of 25 representatives of state organs, social organizations and cultural and scientific institutions. The chairman is Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Herrmann.

At a ceremony in the Council of Ministers' building, Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, presented the council members with documents of their appointment and wished them success in their responsible work. Also present at the constituent meeting was Kurt Haber, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR--Gerald Goetting, GDR State Council deputy chairman, on 5 September received Joseph Graham, ambassador of the Republic of Liberia in the GDR, for a farewell visit. Ambassador Graham conveyed his thanks for the support extended to him in his work in the GDR. Gerald Goetting asked Ambassador Graham to convey the greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, to Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, chairman of the People's Salvation Council of the Republic of Liberia. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MALI--Erich Meske, new GDR ambassador to the Republic of Mali, on 6 September presented his credentials to President Brig Gen Moussa Traore. "Ambassador Meske conveyed the personal greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, which were cordially reciprocated by Moussa Traore. Both sides agreed that the friendly relations between the two states are successfully developing to the benefit of both countries." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

TALK WITH MADAGASCAR MINISTER--Minister Soelle had a talk with Justin Rarivoson, minister of economy and trade of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Both ministers stressed that since the first meeting of the joint commission in April 1980 a tangible development of the mutual goods exchange has been achieved. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH CUBA--Cuban Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jose de la Fuente was received for a talk by Horst Soelle in Leipzig. Proceeding from the agreement on goods exchange in the years 1981 to 1985 concluded by the GDR and Cuba in 1980, the side discussed primarily the development of trade in 1981. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY SHIPMENT FOR JAMAICA--A GDR special plane with an 11 ton cargo of solidarity goods for Jamaica left on 10 September from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. At the request of the Jamaican Government, the GDR sent medicaments, vaccines, children's food, blankets and tents for persons affected by Hurricane Allen. The shipment was financed from donations, especially by FDGB members. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR COOPERATION--GDR Foreign Minister Horst Soelle received in Leipzig his CSSR opposite number Alois Hloch. At their talk the sides agreed that the foreign trade relations between the two countries were successfully further developed in 1980, on the basis of the discussion held in Dresden in 1979 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

TALKS BETWEEN PUJA, INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGIN

LD181102 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Sep (MTI)--As already reported, Indonesian foreign minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja arrived in Budapest on Wednesday for an official visit. Talks opened between the visiting foreign minister and his Hungarian host, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in the afternoon.

The discussions are to cover development of relations between Hungary and Indonesia and the partners will study the prospect of [word indistinct] and intensifying their ties. The two foreign ministers will pay special attention to timely issues pertaining to South-East Asia.

LOSONCZI BEGINS DISCUSSIONS IN TANZANIA

LD181012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Hungarian-Tanzanian official discussions are to open today in Dar es Salaam. Our special correspondent Gyula Bereczki reports:

This new meeting with our Tanzanian friends provides an opportunity to conduct honest and fruitful talks about the development of our bilateral relations, the further possibilities of expanding our cooperation, as well as the important issues of the international situation, said Pal Losonczi in Dar es Salaam last night. At the festive dinner, which ended late in the evening and which was given in honor of his Hungarian guest by Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanzanian United Republic, the eminent African politican said that our country's consistent foreign policy enjoys worldwide recognition, as does the fact that Hungary strives sincerely to develop its relations with the African states on the basis of mutual advantages.

In conformity with our possibilities, we hasten to cooperate actively in the realization of Tanzania's objectives for its society, construction and development. It is well known at home that more and more Tanzanian young people study at our universities, so that when they return to Tanzania they can put to use in the various spheres of life all that they have learnt from Hungarian professors, Hungarian teachers; [words indistinct] Perhaps I could put it like this, the fact that the Tanzanian village leaders, too, are trained in Hungary, is an intellectual service that we provide. The official Hungarian-Tanzanian discussions will begin today at 0900.

YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS BUDAPEST

LD182254 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 18 Sep (MTI)--Following an invitation from the HSWP Central Committee, Ahmad 'Abdallah, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and commissary secretary of the CC, paid a brief visit to Budapest.

Janos Berecz, member of th HSWP CC and head of the CC foreign department, conducted cordial and friendly talks with him on developing the two parties' cooperation and on timely international issues. The parties devoted much attention to the Middle East developments, and pinpointed the danger the American attempts at establishing military bases in the region carried.

Ahmad 'Abdallah forwarded to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, a message by 'Ali Nasir Mohammad, secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC.

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS DPFLP LEADER ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

LD190530 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine on "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program by Gyorgy Onodi; date and place not given--recorded; Hawatimah's answers in Arabic fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], is staying in our country. The DPFLP is one of the movements belonging to the PLO. I would like to ask the influential Palestinian leader, first of all, to tell us when his organization was formed and in what way its program is different from that of the other Palestinian groupings.

[Answer] Our organization was formed in 1969 at a time when Jordan was still the main theater of activity by the Palestinian resistance movements. We have also admitted openly that we considered the establishment of our movement necessary because our views, in the ideological and political spheres, differ from the views of the other Palestinian organizations. To put it quite clearly, we represent the Marxist-Leninist line within the Palestinian movement. In spite of the differences in views we naturally cooperate quite closely with the other Palestinian organizations that are joined together in the PLO. I may say with pride that the program which was worked out in 1973 by the DPFLP was also accepted by the PLO a year later. In spite of this I would like to stress that although we are struggling for a unified program, that is, the establishment of an independent and democratic Palestine, nevertheless there have been and there still are differences in views concerning our aims and tactics between us and the other Palestinian groups.

[Question] Do these differences in views contribute to the fact that, despite the announcements and expectations, a session of the Palestinian National Council has not been convened?

[Answer] According to the agreements, the Palestinian National Council should have met at the beginning of September. However, as a result of certain organizational difficulties, it did not take place.

[Question] What kind of organizational difficulties are we talking about?

[Answer] There are not only organizational difficulties but also political difficulties within the PLO. We are not satisfied with the membership of the leading bodies of the PLO. This is one of the issues. Another point is the fact that we want to reject resolutely the Middle East initiatives of the West European countries.

[Question] Let me interrupt the interview for a second for the benefit of those listeners who are not well acquainted with the substance of the initiative put forward by the Common Market countries. At the Venice summit held this summer, the Nine proposed a concept for a settlement of the Middle East problem that would include the necessity of asserting the Palestinians' right to nationhood. Moreover, they also stressed that the PLO must attend the negotiations for a settlement. This proposal created a great storm. Many people assumed that Western Europe was trying to tread a new path alongside Camp David. According to others there is no question of a new concept: the Nine's proposal for the Middle East is merely trying to bridge the difficulties created in practice by Camp David. This is why I should like to continue the interview by asking you if you can see a connection between 'Arafat's most recent statement and the increased activity of the West European countries. I am thinking of 'Arafat's statement to the effect that the PLO would be ready to accept UN supervision over an independent Palestinian state for a transitional period. Can the suggestion be appraised in such a way as to suggest that 'Arafat wanted to anticipate the concepts worked out by the West Europeans?

[Answer] To the best of my knowledge it was not 'Arafat who made a statement to that effect but Khalid al-Hasan, a member of the Executive Committee of the PLO while he was on a tour of Western Europe. However, I would like to stress that Khalid al-Hasan did not represent the official view of the PLO. We do not deny that there is a trend within the PLO that is sympathetic to the West European initiative; nevertheless, that group is not in a position to force its view onto the organization. At this point I would like to return to the gist of the question put to me at the beginning of our discussion. In our view these are the forces that are trying to delay the session of the Palestinian National Council. However, I can assure you that the council will meet before the end of the year.

[Question] I would like to ask you about another important aspect of the Palestinian problem. At one time it appeared that Husayn, the Jordanian ruler, accpeted a decision of the Rabat Summit meeting which entrusted the PLO with the representation of the rights of the Palestinian people. It appears that the Jordanian ruler's view has changed recently. At least this is suggested by the fact that a ministry charged with administering the affairs of the occupied territories has been established in Jordan. How do you see the alteration in the Jordanian issue?

[Answer] King Husayn's behavior is in harmony with the policy of the West European countries and with the tactical moves of the United States. Husayn was trying and is still trying to bring about the union of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with the Kingdom of Jordan. Now that he can see a better opportunity for this he has, therefore, set up the ministry you have referred to. The point is that Husayn is trying to transform the domestic political institutions in the hope that the Israeli Labor Party will come to power. The Begin government will fall, if not before, then after the elections. In that event, the Labor Party will come to power and an agreement between Israel and Husayn can be expected about the union of the occupied West Bank and Jordan. That is to say the interests of the Labor Party of Israel and Husayn are identical because both of them are opposed to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the involvement of the PLO in the negotiations.

[Question] The recent Israeli law about the annexation of Jerusalem is noteworthy among the succession of events in the Middle East. It is well known that the world has unambiguously rejected this. Among the protests, a significant statement was made. Saudi Arabia called for a holy war against Israel. However, nothing has really happened since then. How do you see this Saudi ppeal?

[Answer] What can I say? This Saudi declaration was a lie. As it is known, Prince Fahd himself denied his own words some time later. At a meeting of Arab interior ministers, held in Riyadh, he said that a holy war should only be initiated if the West European proposals end in a fiasco. In our view, the Saudi Arabian princes make statements of this sort, partly to calm down their own people, and partly to reassure the other Arab countries.

[Question] We see in the Middle East not only an increased activity on the diplomatic fronts but, as so often in the past, the situation in southern Lebanon again appears to be very serious. Do you seriously expect an Israeli attack?

[Answer] Yes, according to our information Israel is about to start a series of large-scale attacks against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps. Their objective is to strike a blow against the armed forces of the Palestinians and against the progressive movements in Lebanon. In our view, these military steps on Israel's side form a part of the West European and United State policies.

[Question] So, in your view the West European plan is unequivocally in harmony with the concepts of Camp David?

[Answer] This is completely so. The proposal of the West European countries is different only to the extent that it includes the participation of King Husayn as well. However, it serves the interests of imperialism and of the reactionary Arab countries just as much as the Camp David Formula.

[Cnodi] Thank you for the discussion.

POLITBURO MEMBERS VISIT COUNTRIES, URBAN AREAS

Benke in Fejer County

LD182310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Valeria Benke has been visiting Fejer County. The member of the party Politburo and chairman of the editorial committee of TARSADALMI SZEMLE attended a briefing in Szekesfehervar about life in that part of the country and about the implementation of the resolutions of the party congress in Fejer County. Valeria Benke spent the afternoon on the premises of the Fejer County party committee and gave a briefing about political issues.

Ferenc Havasi in Obuda

LD152116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Ferenc Havasi has acquainted himself with the work of the party organizations and the activities of factories in Obuda. The member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee attended a briefing this morning at the district party committee premises about life in one of the largest districts of our capital. Afterwards he paid a visit to the engine and elevator repair Enterprise. The secretary of the Central Committee gave a talk on political topics to the party and mass organization activists of Obuda in the afternoon.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 18 SEPTEMBER

LD181848 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 18 September (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday.

The Council discussed a report presented by the president of the National Planning Office about the state and trends of development of background industry. The government determined guiding organs' tasks pertaining to the above. It outlined the method for further developing certain economic regulation means so that these may better help the production and supply of structural materials, spares and component units, construction and binding elements, and may conform better to quality requirements.

The government took note of a resolution adopted by the State Planning Committee concerning investment projects to boost the production of domestic metallurgical coal.

The Council of Ministers approved a report tabled by the finance minister about large investment projects completed recently or to be completed by the end of the year and about projects under elaboration. The machinery of 10 out of the 11 big projects slated for completion this year have all begun production.

At the proposal of the home trade minister, the government adopted a decree to streamline the functioning and audit system of certain retail trade [words indistinct].

COMMISSION ON TRADE UNION LAW MEETS IN WARSAW

LD181918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A meeting was held in Warsaw today of the commission for the law on trade unions. The commission, which is chaired by Franciszek Rusek, president of the Labor and Social Welfare Chamber of the Supreme Court, is composed of academics, representatives of the work forces of factories and trade union activists.

'Controversial' Discussions

LD190652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] How can we ensure that the interests of workers are adequately and effectively defended when many trade unions exist? This is one of the many questions asked at yesterday's discussions of the commission working on the trade union law.

During the discussion, which lasted several hours and was controversial, more questions were asked than there were concrete answers. Another version of the draft law is being examined. The observations and proposals put forward during the initial consultations on the draft in enterprises and in workers' circles were taken into consideration.

The dominant concern was about the possibility of the existence in an enterprise of several trade union organizations. In this connection, there was a proposal, for example, for an organ to represent all employees, a kind of a workers' and employees' council elected by the entire work force and representing all employees, irrespective of their trade union membership. But it was stated that one should not introduce firm forms within which trade unions should organize themselves because life is much richer and varied than even the best laws.

In the view of the commission, the statutes of the different trade unions should deal with various precise solutions.

PAP COMMENTATOR VIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION MEETING

LD182106 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep (PAP)--The first meeting of the commission for the economic reform was held. A PAP commentator who took part in the meeting wrote the following:

It is the very name of the commission that suggest the main contents of the undertaken works. It is not the "up-grading," the "rationalization," but the fundamental transformation and reform of the Polish economic system that are important now.

In the past, there were many concepts on the lines along which the Polish economy should develop. The works on the reform were undertaken at least twice. Each time there was not enough political will to fully implement it. "The reform was not liked," said one of the participants in the discussion. The explanation was given that the time did not favour its realization.

Today, the political will to put the reform into effect was expressed in the most forceful manner in a resolution of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Government Presidium setting up the commission for economic reform and outlining its tasks. Since a long time the economic situation has not been so difficult as it is now. However, this provides an additional stimulus stressing the necessity of carrying out the changes.

We are keen to see the quickest possible correction of mistakes and removal of shortcomings that are now being sharply criticised by the society.

One should eliminate these mechanisms from the economic life that impeded or even prevented good management. Enterprises must no longer be assessed according to the volume of their global production and they must be sized up according to their genuine contribution to the creation of the national income. Otherwise, the production costs will continue to be high, and the intermediate and raw materials and the resources of human work will not be taken into account.

The presented programme for the reform provides for a marked increase not only in the independence but also in the responsibility of economic and local units for the results of their work. This means that they will have to bear full consequences for negative results of management that will be their fault. The shifting of making a number of decisions on a lower level will at the same time mean the consolidation of the economic center concerning the questions determining the development of the whole country. It was not the excess of centralization but the paresis of the central planning that was the real cause of many deep disproportions in the development of the Polish economy, the PAP commentator stressed.

WIESLAW BEK APPOINTED NEW TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR IN CHIEF

LD181750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of the collegium of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, took place today.

Present was Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Jozef Klasa, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the party Central Committee.

During the meeting, Wieslaw Bek was appointed editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU. Until now he had been head of the Ideoeducational Work Department of the party Central Committee.

STRIKES REPORTED IN UPPER SILESIA REGION

WA191157 London REUTER in English 1110 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 19, REUTER--Municipal transportation in Poland's industrial Upper Silesia region ground to a virtual halt today when bus drivers joined tram personnel in striking for higher pay, official sources in the steel and coal center of Katowice said.

They said the strike extended from Katowice to most of Upper Silesia, center of Polish coal mining, but rail transportation continued without interruption. Dissident sources in Warsaw reported that workers in the southern city of Kielce returned to work today after signing an agreement with a government team led by a deputy machine industry minister yesterday.

The Kielce strikes paralyzed a number of major factories, including a ball-bearing plant.

The sources said workers in Kielce had begun organizing trade unions independent of communist party control, one of the demands of the strikers.

Dissidents said that a strike of delivery men in Poznan had also ended, but in the central city of Kalisz workers in a canned food factory were still on strike.

A huge wave of strikes along the Baltic coast and in the Silesian coal fields in August and early this month was followed by a rash of smaller stoppages throughout Poland over the past few weeks, but labor unrest now appears to be abating.

WARSAW TELEVISION APPEALS FOR END TO WORK STOPPAGES

LD190924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1445 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpt] It is not an easy matter to make up the losses suffered by production in recent weeks. We have received reports about difficulties existing in the supply of raw and other materials to enterprises. The links connecting cooperating enterprises have been broken; transportation is limping along; and overall, our industry continues to operate, as we say, below plan.

Market pressures continue and shortages in supplies of provisions can be felt painfully. The danger is that unless output resumes its previous regularity, shortages will continue to mount. The additional imports obtained from aid and credits we have been given will not make up for all these shortages. We ourselves, above all, will have to produce the quantity of products and goods needed to meet the demand, which is bound to grow even more after the recent wage increases.

In this context great concern is being caused by the news that some 16 enterprises were still on strike yesterday, including those which are in their second and even third stoppages, making greater demands and increasing their wage requirements. Let us be frank. In the present situation when efforts are being made to renew our economic and political life, when there are shortages of so many things on our market, every day lost, even at the smallest enterprise, makes it difficult to return to normal and to implement agreements already reached.

AGREEMENT ON WAGES, HOUSING SIGNED AT GDANSK SHIPYARD

LD181538 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] [passage indistinct] A similar meeting took place today at the northern shipyard named after the heroes of Westerplatte in Gdansk. An agreement on wage settlements and improving social and housing conditions has been signed. After outlining the plant's production situation, the shipyard's director pointed out that there were delays affecting implementation of tasks and went on to present a program of action to catch up with the backlog. The agreement which has been signed provides for increases in earnings for all groups of employees. Those who earn lowest wages have, in particular, been taken into consideration as far as the agreement is concerned, as have issues of importance for the work force--modernizing the shipyard, improving labor conditions and dealing with housing and social problems.

To solve the particularly bad housing problem, the Gdansk governor has decided to increase the allocation of apartments for shipyard workers in 1981 and 1982, irrespective of the fact that in 1981 a hotel building with temporary lodgings is going to be built.

ADDITIONAL UNIONS APPROVE RESOLUTIONS ON INDEPENDENCE

Railroad Workers' Union

LD182250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the main board of the Railroad Workers' Trade Union was held today attended by the chairmen of plant councils in large enterprises. The meeting approved a resolution defining the union as independent and self-governing.

Metal Workers' Union

LD182252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the main board of the Metal Workers' Trade Union today passed a draft of change in the union's statute, which will be tabled at the 12th national congress to be held 10-11 October.

The draft provides for the Metal Workers' Trade Union to be an independent and self-governing sector organization operating outside the trade union association.

DECREE ON NEW TRADE UNION REGISTRATION ISSUED

AU190635 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 80 p 3

["State Council Decree on Registration of Newly Established Trade Unions"]

[Text] To enable the trade unions that are now being set up to be registered outside the register held by the Central Trade Union Council, the State council issues the following decree, which will be in force until the principles and procedures of such registration are settled by law:

1. The constituent committees of the newly established trade union which do not want to register these unions with the Central Trade Union Council, can register them with the voivodship court in Warsaw.

2. The body entitled to represent the trade union applies for registration in writing.

3. A. The application should contain the following data:

1--The name and site of the trade union; 2--The specific and territorial range of its activities; 3--The first and last names as well as the addresses of the persons who are members of the body that is entitled to represent the trade union.

B. The following enclosures should accompany the application:

1--The resolution of the constituent committee on the establishment of the trade union and the body entitled to represent it; 2--A list of the members of the constituent committee, including their first and last names as well as the addresses of their places of employment; 3--The statutes in two copies.

4. The voivodship court in Warsaw issues decisions on the registration of a newly established trade union after it has ascertained that the statutes adopted by the constituent committee are not in conflict with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and with other enactments of the law.

5. As soon as the trade union has been registered, it becomes a legal entity.

6. If the voivodship court in Warsaw has refused an application for registration of a trade union, appeal can be made to the Supreme Court.

7. A. The rules of the civil procedure code concerning procedures that do not involve processes of the law, apply as necessary to the procedures concerning applications for registration.

B. The registration procedure is free of court charges.

8. The rules of paragraphs 1-7 are applied as necessary to the newly established regional associations of trade unions.

9. Should the activities or structure of the trade union or of the regional trade union association be in conflict with the laws in force--after they have been registered--the voivodship court in Warsaw will decide on the cancellation of such registration. The cancellation can be appealed to the Supreme Court.

10. The rules of the trade union law cannot be applied in the case of the trade union association in Poland and of the trade unions registered in accordance with the trade union law of 1 July 1949 (the OFFICIAL DAILY No. 41, item 293).

11. This decree becomes valid as of 15 September 1980.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council

LODZ JOURNALISTS ISSUE RESOLUTION ON PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

LD190926 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Resolution adopted at meeting of Lodz journalists on 17 September]

[Text] We Lodz journalists, gathered at an open, extraordinary meeting of our Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] branch on 17 September 1980, having studied resolutions adopted by journalists of Krakow, Bialystok and Warsaw, and having discussed them and heard a report by Lodz officials, accept the basic formulations in these documents. We demand the creation of a model of propaganda which would serve the interests of the people and state, which would provide guarantees of independence from directives issued by individuals and interests, and make sure that journalists take part in the creation of that model. We demand that a limit be placed on the activity of the Chief Office for Press, Publications and Public Performances and its local agencies. Its activity should be limited exlusively to the protection of Poland's fundamental interests and the party's leading role in accordance with the principles outlined in the agreements reached on the coast.

[Words indistinct] We demand that the SDP be transformed into a creative association and into a self-governing trade union which, on the basis of its amended and democratic statute, should become the advocate and defender of all interests of the profession of journalism. We demand that a political formula be worked out for the purpose of guiding the effort of radio and television, under which a journalist would be able to serve the people and not be a tool of manipulation. This will make it possible to reduce the danger of a growth in the type of aberrations which recently led to the acute social and political crisis. We demand changes in the personnel policies in mass information media, by basing these policies on the criteria of professional competence, ideological motivation, morality and standing among fellow journalists. We demand that editorial teams be given the right to approve the candidates for the posts of editors in chief and editorial personnel. We demand that people responsible for bringing the country to its present political and economic crisis, as well as those who, taking advantage of their posts have obtained illegal or undue material or personal advantages, be held to public account.

The journalists of Lodz demand that a special congress of the SDP be urgently convened. We join the demands at present being made in many professions and social groups for the earliest possible convening of a special Ninth PZPR Congress which, we trust, will become an open forum for confirming a concrete program for the renewal of life in our country.

SHIPS' CREWS URGED TO DECIDE ON NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD171402 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] [dateline missing] Taking into consideration the opinions submitted by the works councils on board the Antoni Garnuszewski, the J. Chelminski, the Mikolaj Kopernik, and the Olkusz, and the works councils of the American Lines, Mediterranean Lines, African Lines and European Lines, ferry shipping, the container enterprise and the supply enterprise, the plenum of the works council of the Union of Sailors and Longshoremen of the Polish Ocean Lines adopted a resolution on 13 September calling for an electoral conference of the trade union organization of the Polish Ocean Lines to be held 20 September.

In connection with the above, we ask all ships to hold crew meetings at which the crews will adopt resolutions concerning new elections to the new works' councils. If new elections to the works councils are approved the crews should elect a delegate who will take part in the conference of the works council to be held on the aforementioned date. Please promptly convey crews' decisions to the Polish Ocean Lines works' council. [Signed] Czeslaw Urbanowicz, chairman of the works council

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON TERMS FOR FREE SATURDAYS

LD181332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The director of the Department for Labor Organization of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has announced that the terms governing the next as well as the following five free Saturdays this year are defined by regulations already in force. More detailed decisions concerning this are within the competence of individual ministries.

In accordance with the agreements signed in Szczecin, Gdansk and Katowice, the new system for free Saturdays will be introduced as of 1 January next year. The system is being drafted and will be broadly discussed in the ministries and in the mass media in the very near future.

KULTURA ARTICLE ATTACKS KURON, KOR, 'FANATICS'

LD182032 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Political and social problems with which Poles have now been living for many weeks are dealt with virtually exclusively in the latest issue of the weekly KULTURA.

Every man in Poland today, Dominik Horodynski says, must think over and determine his personal and civic attitude to all that has happened, to what is happening around us and to the most difficult actions facing our national community in view of the urgent need for a thorough repair of the republic, which calls at the same time for courage, wisdom and prudence.

For the future of Poland, the fundamental issue is for the party to draw full conclusions from the crisis, restore its authentic bonds with the masses and rebuild its capacity to exercise its leading function under new conditions. The social contract signed on the coast must be sincerely and honestly implemented by all parties.

This calls for consistent action. It requires time and demands that we not yield to uncontrollable emotions. This calls for a clear vision of dangers.

What are the dangers threatening us? On one hand, there is the delayed realization that nothing can any longer be settled in the old way, and, on the other, there is an escalation of unrealistic demands, actions of the anarchistic type and irresponsible demagogy.

At a time when it is necessary to make every effort to turn the real achievements which our country owes to the bearing of the coastal workers into a lasting construction [word indistinct] and a more worthy life for all, people who treat the August agreement as a starting point for putting forward often unimportant, secondary and irresponsible claims jump on to the stage.

It is well worthwnile asking ourselves whether it is necessary to shout about everything against which we bear a grudge--about the entire bitterness of humiliating accusations which we did not escape.

The reckoning must be done. We must see that this is done. But it should not relegate into the background the urgent positive tasks of the current day.

A number of Herostratoses [plural of Herostratos who, in Greek mythology, burned down the temple in Ephesus, which was called Artemis, to ensure that his name would become immortal] ready to burn their parental homes in order to draw attention to themselves have also appeared.

I have just read an interview with Jacek Kuron in the 37th issue of DER SPIEGEL from which it transpires that it was Kuron and a group of his KOR [Self-Defense Committee] friends who prepared, organized and carried out the entire vast strike campaign, making use--as Kuron puts it--of symbolic workers figures.

It turns out that we have more such fathers of the August events--sick men, but also dangerous fanatics.

Dominik Horodynski says in conclusion: I think that at this time, when we face as a community such enormous and absorbing tasks, we should not close our eyes to dangers. It is also necessary to clearly realize who some people are and what their intentions are.

WARSAW PARTY SECRETARY APPEALS FOR MORAL RENEWAL OF PZPR

AU181414 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Sep 80 p 8

[Introductory report by Henryk Szablak, secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, to the 12 September committee plenum in Warsaw: "Through Collective Wisdom Let Us Create a Natural and Honest System of Party Activity"]

[Text] In keeping with an earlier promise, the executive body of the Warsaw Party Committee has proposed that the organizational formula of this plenum should be different from the previous formulas, because the present situation and this plenum's agenda are unusual. The executive body has authorized me to deliver an introductory report, which is not an evaluation but a simplified and, in a way, personal account of the socio-political situation in Warsaw.

The Warsaw Committee's executive body has proposed that we should use the collective wisdom of all our members in working out an evaluation through consultations with and participation of all the basic communities in Warsaw. It must be a thorough evaluation and analysis for the purpose of practical application and not of history. It must be an evaluation that all the basic communities in Warsaw will accept and one whose conclusions--when implemented-- will change the present situation and will enhance the party's position and authority.

That is why we propose to begin a plenary session and discussion today, after which we will meet in the various problem commissions staffed by the members of our Warsaw Committee.

We will discuss these commissions' work procedures now. Having consulted the views of the communities that are within the scope of their activities, the commissions will formulate evaluations and proposals. In turn, having drawn general conclusions from these evaluations and proposals, the Warsaw Committee's executive body will submit at a committee plenum a synthesized report on the evaluations and proposals for further work. We should carry out all these tasks accurately and thoroughly.

If we want to change our life for the better, we must provide answers to the basic questions:

What are the sources of and reasons for the current crisis?

Why were there such acute "twists" in the history of our people's state in 1956, 1970 and 1980?

What mechanism should be created so that such social tensions are never repeated?

We have gone and are going through difficult times in Warsaw. The wave of strikes that has rolled over Poland has also rolled over Warsaw. As of 1 July, 56 Warsaw enterprises and about 40,000 workers, representing 4 percent of all workers in Warsaw Voivodship, went on strike. The work forces in all other enterprises continued to work.

The posture of the Warsaw workers class and the working people merits the highest praise and respect. We respect and praise the great wisdom, prudence and political responsibility displayed by the Warsaw workers class, whose voice has expressed deep concern for the observance of ethical and moral principles in the life of our nation and has loudly demanded the necessary treatment of those who have violated these principles. We must recognize that voice of the workers class. We must draw all the necessary conclusions from it and create the guarantees that whatever has been such a problem for all of us and has caused us such pains will never again occur. The errors and deformations in question have hit us too acutely to be ignored.

Self-criticism and contribution are not enough. Responsible decisions must be made in the name of the good of the nation and the party--decisions with regard to the past and decisions that provide guarantees for the future. Our analysis of the strikes shows that they were based to a great extent on the workers' protest. The workers' demands are just. Many agreements have been signed between the state authorities and managements, on the one hand, and between the strike committees and the workers self-government conferences, on the other hand. All these agreements must be accurately implemented to the very end. Party bodies and organizations must be especially solicitous about that implementation, because it is precisely they who are responsible for it. That is because only the fulfillment of the demands in question will attest to the strength of the party's rule and leading role. It goes without saying that implementation of those demands must be in keeping with the agreed principles and with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

During the strikes we encountered anarchy, aggressiveness and at times even terror. Perhaps during some strikes that was just a peripheral phenomenon. However, these incidental phenomena must not obscure the main feature of the strikes--the workers' protest. We have encountered and are encountering increased militancy and interference on the part of the antisocialist forces, which have tried and are trying to take advantage of the strikes and of the people's discontent for their own political ends. However, the workers class has been able to evaluate what its problem is and what someone's political contraband is. We can still see that the workers class knows what is what.

As I have said, the situation is dangerous and is fraught with many dangers for the country and the nation. What are these dangers?

Our economic situation is extremely difficult. The entire economy has been shaken. Production has stopped. As we know, our debts, which we must repay, are large and are a burden hanging over our heads. The production situation is difficult and the nation is feeling the results of it. There are shortages of goods in the market. The entire economic system is on the run. In addition, the strikes have made the imperfect rhythm of the entire economy even more sluggish. The strikes in many enterprises are creating enormous disturbances in the entire national economy. For example, the comrades from the Warsaw metallurgical combine said that the 2 days of strike by the combine's workforce had caused a 2-week stoppage of production in other factories because of the shortage of materials. There is an enormous imbalance in the market because too much money is chasing too few goods, and decisions to regulate wages by increasing them make the entire situation worse still. Also, Poland is hitched to the system of the world economy and occupies its specific position in the world's political system. The entire world is disturbed by the destabilization now affecting our political and economic life. That is why this may produce various and unexpected troubles for us.

As you can see, we are going through a period that is extremely difficult for the party, the country and the nation. Our economic, social and political conditions have become complicated in an unprecedented manner in our postwar history. The party, the aktivists and the many, many thousands of party and nonparty functionaries are bitterly experiencing this shock. Restlessness and anxiety hover over the work and thoughts of the thousands and thousands of honest and patriotic Poles who are committed to the present and future affairs of their socialist fatherland.

As I have said, work is continuing in all factories, enterprises and institutions, but it is not normal work everywhere because productivity is below the normal level owing to the lack of materials and to relaxed work discipline. People are being agitated by many questions and engage in discussions instead of working. This state of affairs adds to the anxiety of all the people who are conscious of their responsibility for the country's fate and for the consequences of such a state of affairs. The present strikes may hinder or postpone the fulfillment of many demands that are correct demands, after all.

What we now need is large-scale efforts by all social aktivs, political aktivs and the managing cadre so as to restore production order and a normal atmosphere of work and to resolutely eliminate the atmosphere of strikes, which is still giving signs of life.

Let Us Take Care of the Future by Working

In the past few years many social demands have accumulated that were submitted by the party to its leadership during the heated discussions in 1976 and in the following years as well as during the campaign preceding the Eight PZPR Congress. The proposals and evaluations submitted at that time by the party organizations in Warsaw now bear witness that the party--its actual strength--is deeply embedded in and indissolubly bound up with the workers class. The fact that the authorities have not taken necessary heed of the views emanating from the basic echelons and bodies of the party and that even certain arrogance has been shown vis-a-vis the working people's proposals and demands--arrogance demonstrated especially in some mass media, in stage-managed functions and meetings and in speeches that had nothing in common with people's expectations and with life as it is--have been responsible for the typical eruption of precisely the demands that the workers class made known with such force and bitterness last July and August--demands that the party was making a long time ago.

Those demands were supported by strikes and by acute protests against the deformations of economic, social and political life. As Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, rightly said, it was a protest against the distortions of the principles of socialism and not against socialist economic management.

We must thoroughly thrash out the reasons for that protest. We must thoroughly identify the mechanisms that are responsible for those reasons so that we are able to devise the means of preventing such twists in the future.

Our entire party organization should air its views about the reasons for deformations and distortions and about the mechanisms to prevent them. It should do this in part now, at this plenum, and in part later on--during the preparatory work for the promised party congress.

Each one of us has certain initial evaluations and ideas. Let us collect them, confront one another and enter consultations so that we can draw the necessary conclusions for ourselves and then present our observations and proposals to a higher party forum.

The events we have been going through together with our nation in these past few weeks are producing results that are painful to all of us, but it is the party that is feeling them most painfully. That is why we must subject all our past to a close analysis, evaluate causes and effects, draw the necessary conclusions and create barriers against all distortions and deformations. This work is a must. Nevertheless, we also must have action right now because talking about the future is meaningless if the present--if every passing day--can bring about irreversible changes. Let us therefore take care of the future by doing things and by working now and by not being idle.

Let us continue our--as ever militant--presence among the worker class. Let us change the ossified mechanisms and methods of our activity so that they are alive, genuine, honest and for all to see. There is a profound meaning in the catchword that says: "Let us work for the people among the people." The party has no secrets and can have none vis-a-vis the nation, because it is a party of the working people, its members are the working people and it is obliged to serve them well and honestly. The nation must be acquainted with our program and with the principles of its implementation.

The Marxist-Leninist party has never broken away and will never break away from the masses and the worker class because it would cease to be a Marxist-Leninist party. The essence of the party's nature is to be always among the working people. On the other hand, history has demonstrated that some people possessing party cards have lost their ties with the worker class and with its party. It has demonstrated that such people exchanged the class interests for their own private and selfish interests; that they traded their class awareness for hypocrisy, doubledealing and private gain; that instead of listening, discussing and convincing, they at times moralized or displayed disdain and showed their power vis-a-vis the party and its members and vis-a-vis the nation. If the nation grumbled about shortages, instructions went out to teach them economics.

The deformations must be eliminated and rooted out wherever they are. Party discussions and candid talks are necessary so that collective widsom can be used to create a natural, effective and honest party performance system.

Here in Warsaw we do not have to begin this work from scratch. In the past years and months we have developed many valuable elements of activity that make up an entire system of party and social work. We have maintained and are maintaining close and lively contacts with the basic communities of our capital. We have maintained close and lively contacts with the activists of our party organization. [paragraph continues]

We have been open to the problems of the people and to the problems of individual communities. That is attested to by the subjects tackled by the Warsaw party committee and by its executive bodies and by its precinct, town and rural echelons. Our work has produced many specific results, although the people's expectations are more numerous. But we must bear in mind that there is still a very large number of unsatisfied social needs. We have to state objectively that the results of our work and our efforts do not match the intensity of our work and activities.

Trade Unions Must Serve Working People

Passionate discussions are going on in many work enterprises, institutions and communities about the concept of our work, the concept of social work and the concept of trade unionism, which is now a subject of most heated debates. These debates are being militantly encouraged by the forces that, should the unity of the trade union movement be demolished, would be able to grind their own political axes. That is why large amounts of various illicit publications, documents and instructions are now in circulation. The Warsaw enterprises are being visited by the KOR emissaries, by "experts" and "advisors," who conjure up false hopes and make enormous efforts to infiltrate the worker class and so to manipulate it to produce new social conflicts.

But the workers have been able to see through those efforts. They are tightening their ranks and cutting themselves off from dirty political games. Our comrades and our party organizations should work just to tighten the workers' ranks even more firmly and rapidly.

Today our main concern must be focused on the efforts to ensure all the necessary conditions so that the trade unions can serve the worker class' interests in the best possible way in keeping with the constitutional political principles of the Polish People's Republic--that is, recognizing in particular the party's leading role and not undermining the alliances of the Polish People's Republic. We want the trade union echelons to rapidly renew their nature and gain strength.

We should not divide these trade unions into our unions and other unions--into better and worse. All the trade unions are supposed to serve well the interests of the worker class. Let us ensure that trade unionism serves those interests. Let us help trade union functionaries organize the trade union movement.

To ensure that trade unions can fulfill their functions as they should, it is necessary to rapidly complete the work aimed at renewing the trade unions. This means that the defense of the worker class' interests by the trade union must regain its proper importance, that the trade unions must be able to influence administrative decisions and that institutional forms must be created to safeguard the implementation of the aforementioned tasks. Trade union bodies should be able to present their own independent position and views on the questions that are of vital interest to the working people--questions such as wages, prices and the cost of living. This also means that trade union internal life must be fully democratized by various principles, including the principle of general, direct and secret elections to the plant council from an unlimited number of candidates.

We should also know that the effectiveness of trade union activities depends directly on the management system that defines the extent to which individual economic units are independent and determines the rights of the individual plant councils.

We should see that the discussions and work concerning the provision of new structures should continue in an atmosphere of serious and calm deliberations so that the interests of the work forces are not negatively affected in any way and that the trade union plan which will be worked out is of good service for our socialist fatherland's interests.

In keeping with the concluded agreements, employees will determine their membership in a trade union in a democratic way. However, their choice should be preceded by a profound analysis of the work done in the enterprises by the trade unions in their present condition and by general discussions about improving this work. The regeneration and strengthening of the authority of the present trade unions is a foremost task. It is a fact that people determine the effectiveness of trade union activities, and if they fail to fulfill the work forces' expectations they must be replaced. It is also an irrefutable fact that the trade union aktivs include very many people who are valuable, committed and who are respected and selfless social doers.

That their work is useful and valuable has been proved in the enterprises by the many results of their efforts to improve the working and social conditions and the care over the families of workers. Their achievements must not be ignored and passed over in silence when the work to date of the trade unions and their role in defending the interests of the worker class are subjected to criticism. We must see that this criticism is just. There is no reason that achievements should be concealed in shame only because one has to admit to errors and weaknesses. What is now necessary when tackling the program for improving the work of trade unions is to discuss the new concept of the trade union draft law, which will be formulated.

The right of work forces to strike is being extensively discussed. This issue requires a most thorough examination and the views of the workers. We should attempt to reply to a number of questions connected with that issue. Is a strike permissible in all the trade union groups? For example, we should give thought to such contingencies resulting from strikes as a threat to life and to health as well as to social property whose value greatly exceeds the value of the property owned by a given enterprise. Can the period of a strike be unlimited?

Let Us Together Search for Improvements

Being part of the Europe that is ideologically and politically divided, Poland is a subject of general observation and interest. This is realized by the people whose ambitions have not been fulfilled and by the cosmopolitan characters whose past was often complicated and whose views change according to opportunities to exert influence. In the political work we are about to launch we must make it as obvious as possible for all party members that any expansion of those people's influence is dangerous.

The political struggle is not only combating the negative activities of the antisocialist forces; it is also a broadly conceived duty and ability to participate in discussions when various views clash and when it is our obligation to defend and justify the superiority of socialism, the party's leading role in our society and the achievements of the people engaged in socialist construction. This is what the role of all party members in all self-governing and social bodies and organizations should be. This is what the party members who are councillors, trade union members and members of the tenants' self-government groups should do. This is what the role of the functionaries in all party organizations, of party members and of all functionaries in social organizations should be.

We have met here today to ponder together how we should go on working and to examine the conclusions resulting from the situation of the country and the party and from the sociopolitical situation in Warsaw Voivodship.

We want to search together for possible optimum paths to improvements--paths that are clearly defined and that will mobilize us to create a better tomorrow with the help of the working people's great commitment.

Candid admissions of errors and the power of safe appeals and declarations, however sincere and justified they may be, will not be enough to rescue our country from its crisis. Efforts to determine the reasons for and the nature of the crisis and the admission that it is based on economic, social and ideological premises are the conditions for initiating a genuine and lasting reconstruction of the trust in the party and the state and for rescuing the economy. Many working people are not asking themselves who has violated the rules and laws that govern socioeconomic activities and who has made it possible for the difficulties that now are so acutely plaguing our nation to accumulate to such an extent. They are also asking themselves where these violations have occurred.

These questions must be answered honestly. The personnel changes effected by the fourth and fifth Central Committee Plenums are a harbinger of such answers and are also a response to the interventions of the Warsaw party organization. We are convinced that the PZPR Central Committee will evaluate the past at the next Central Committee plenum with utmost openness and justice. But before this is done, we--the Warsaw party organization--must right now begin the process of renewal within Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship, in enterprises and in higher schools--a process that all party members and all people are awaiting.

There must be a moral renewal of the party--a renewal based on the truth of whatever we talk about, the truth of our political life in which we participate and the truth of our daily conduct. We must regain the authority or our arguments. We must not abandon that authority exclusively in favor of the authority of the leading party and state officials.

The Warsaw committee's executive body has presented through me a simplified evaluation of the present sociopolitical situation and of the immediate tasks of our party members. We are awaiting the views and evaluations of the comrades with regard to these matters. We want your views not only on the events in question and on the present situation, but also on the work awaiting us and on the ways of doing it.

We are returning to normal life from a state of tension and feverish excitement. Let us do whatever we can--and we can do a great deal--to ensure that the nation leaves behind it this historic moment with its head up and with the hope that our country will continue to develop favorably in all spheres of life.

PARTY MEMBERS CALL FOR 'PURGING PARTY RANKS'

AU190647 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Sep 80 p 8

[Unattributed article: "Analysis of Reasons Is Foundation of Action--Report on Discussion at PZPR Warsaw Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The plenary discussion at the 12 September session of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw, of which we have already informed you, was a signal for starting a debate in the 200,000-strong Warsaw party organization on the most important problems of the working people, the party and the country. This general debate will form a basis for evaluating the current political situation and for mapping out the lines of further party activities. The Warsaw Committee has adopted such a concept of its work.

The discussion was introduced by a report by Henryk Szablak, secretary of the Warsaw Committee, which we published in the 15 September issue of ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Today we are publishing a report on the plenary discussion.

Eugeniusz Duraczynski, first secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, stressed that the scientific community thinks along the lines on which the workers in the Zeran car factory think, as attested to by the preceding speaker from the floor. Discussing the reasons for the current situation, he said that we know only its symptoms, but we still do not know the reasons for it. Without such knowledge it is impossible to prescribe the necessary therapy. The aktivs of the Polish Academy of Sciences are looking for such reasons and are presenting their findings in writing. Eugeniusz Duraczynski also discussed the activities of hostile forces. The antisocialist forces did, are doing and will do their work. Some people think that it is necessary to have discussions and polemics with these forces. We can discuss things with anyone who wants to improve socialism and to renew it, but not with one who combats socialism. "But are the socialist forces only outside our party? Does not the activity of some party members compromise the party and socialism? We must purge such antisocialist forces from the party. The party has made tremendous achievements and has an enormous capital that we must make truly credible and tangible and we must use them."

Marian Bulski, a train engineer, drew attention to the need to change the style and form of talking to the nation. The party and state aktivs are talking in the press, television and radio about what they have talked for years. This must be changed. We must also convene a party congress as soon as possible so that it can answer the question of "why the entire party--from top to bottom--has left its rails and why all of us have such a distorted image of life and the world. As I see it, the reason for all that is the distortion of democratic centralism. If the party statutes laid down that the first secretary is in power from congress to congress and that he must account for his work at each congress, perhaps the present situation would not have occurred. It is said that, theoretically, everything was perfect in our country, because we had a central control commission and the best structures. But what about when these structures do not function?

"How do I see the deformation of the party apparatus? All the secretaries who have female secretaries are not secretaries but chiefs. The only secretaries are those at the bottom who have no female secretaries." Marian Bulski also stressed the need to properly evaluate the people in management positions. Although the strikes throughout the country were not directed against socialism and were caused by various distortions, the results of these strikes have affected socialism, he said. We are talking a great deal about the day before yesterday. Let competent people deal with that. We must all think of the present day and about tomorrow so that we do not make any mistakes even now.

Ryszard Parys, senior foreman of the city water and canals board, recalled that the meetings of the party and trade union groups discussed many important problems that were ignored later. In turn, many promises were made, which were never kept. For example, they told us that Kowalski would get the small Fiat car for Z69,000, but now the market price of its is Z180,000. Workers have often interposed that wages were too low and unequal and that some people get rich and some mark time. Some work for Z5,000, some for Z15,000-Z20,000 and there are even those who can get Z100,000 and are soon able to build a villa or two. We water board workers know something about such villas because we have to supply them with water. A worker does not need a villa, but he wants to have a decent wage and not to see his wife totally exhausted--when he comes back home from work--with waiting in lines for hours on end to buy something.

Our water system did not go on strike, no one even thought about it. We know what water means for a city and we know that water must be supplied to hospitals and nursuries. We have worked honestly, but it is bitter than our social conditions are bad. We have no lockers, no washrooms, we have to put our work clothes on in corners. We have no warm water, we have to work in bad conditions.

The practice of giving excessive wages to some people and of cheating other people with minimum wages must end. It is not that those who have studied should earn the same wages as an unskilled worker, but that the big differences that now exist must be done away with. The people who earn their money on false pretenses must be so treated that everyone knows that they have been punished. It is also necessary to increase the control over the party itself and to purge it of those who do not deserve the name of party member.

Bohdan Rolinski, chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, spoke about the role and tasks of propaganda and said that perhaps journalists had said "no" on too few occasions and perhaps their work had had little relation to life as it is. Only too often did they abjure the truth when it arrived in the editorial room. It is true that the various signals were transmitted to various institutions, but they were very seldom used for publication. Journalists have not always reacted as their commitment demanded. On the other hand, they were often told: "What do you want from us?" Are other enterprises any better? Why do you not write about another voivodship? "We must uproot what is evil in propaganda and in journalistic life. There are many difficult problems. Propaganda has a great deal to do. But political and social functionaries should also make appearances in the press. Together we must show what we do, what we think, what we agree with, what we disagree with and what we support.

Bohdan Rolinski stressed also the need to purge the party ranks of dishonest people. He devoted much attention to the activities of antisocialist forces, which want to use for their own ends the just postulates and demands of the worker class.

PZPR COMMITTEES HOLD SESSION IN PRZEMYSL, TARNOBRZEG

LD181752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Plenary sessions of party voivodship committees took place today in Przemysl and Tarnobrzeg. The tasks facing party echelons and organizations in the light of the present socioeconomic situation in the country were discussed.

During the discussions in Przemysl, it was stressed that party members should make particularly high demands, of themselves as well as of others, and should react sharply against wrongdoings and the violation of moral principles. The events of recent days, it was stated, have revealed the urgent need for changes in the style and methods of party work. It is necessary to further strengthen the bonds between aktivs and the party apparatus and party organizations, and with the working people.

Participants in the plenum devoted much time to matters of implementing the proposals and demands put forward by the work forces of factories and enterprises of the voivodship.

During the plenum of the party voivodship committee in Tarnobrzeg it was frequently repeated that the process of renewal must begin at home. Despite the good programs and decisions giving priority to social needs, these were not properly implemented, and at times they were actually deformed.

Consideration was given to the deepening of socialist democracy and the development of authentic worker self-government. Speaking about the need to make good the backlogs, it was stated that the losses caused by strikes amount to 178,000 working hours.

Thus what is imperative is good and honest work. Attention was drawn to the necessity of increasing the effectiveness of control, primarily of social control, aimed primarily at economy and administration.

LOCAL PARTY CONFERENCE HELD ON POLITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD190904 I lz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The discussion of our country's political, social and economic situation continues. The discussion provides an opportunity to finalize programs of action for the immediate future.

A discussion of this kind has been held in Piotrkow Trybunalski when the first secretaries of town and parish committees of the Piotrkow party organization took part at a conference which was also attended by voivodship officials. The debate centered on the current political, social and economic situation in Poland and the tasks arising from it. There was an extensive discussion of the need for improvements in the style of party work and for the establishment of a direct and genuine bond with the community.

SD CHAIRMAN ATTENDS ELECTION CAMPAIGN MEETING IN LEGNICA

LD170844 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of the SD voivodship aktiv has been held in Legnica to inaugurate the report-back election campaign in all circles and branches. It was attended by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council. During the conference tasks were announced which represent the guidelines for SD's work during the report-back election campaign.

KRAKOW VOIVODSHIP RAILWAY SHORTCOMINGS DETAILED

LD190929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A very important matter, in our opinion, and one that is a very topical economical problem, is overland transportation--that is, the planning and organization of autumn agricultural produce transportation. Because agricultural work has been considerably delayed this year, there is less time for the efficient shipping of agricultural produce and--what is very important--to properly safeguard it for winter. Here is how such preparations look in Krakow Voivoidship.

The plan is extensive and its implementation, starting immediately, calls for consistently implementing daily plans prepared by the railroads on the basis of the requirements for freight cars made by enterprises.

Every day the southern management of the state railways places at the disposal of its customers over 4,000 railway cars. Unfortunately these are not fully loaded by customers, who, for example, avoid loading them during work-free Saturdays, on Sundays or at night. Yet the capacity of the railways is limited and thus not all trains reach their destinations during on time.

It also has been observed that enterprises are lowering their agreed upon requirements for freight cars. This is detrimental to the entire economy. On one day alone customers asked for 480 cars less than provided for by the plan. This is disturbing and unusual, all the more so because the backlog of freight deliveries under coop ation agreements is very extensive and markets are waiting for agricultural produce. ving our limited rolling stock not fully used during the peak autumn railway transpor. on period is something that has never happened before.

The full use of rolling stock now is the order of the day because the weather is worsening day by day and this will cause ever-increasing difficulties for transportation. It would be a good thing if customers using the railways keep this in mind.

LABOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON WAGE INCREASES

LD130902 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 13 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries an interview with the minister of labour, wages and social affairs, Maria Milczarek, on the wage hikes recently introduced in Poland.

"Appropriate supplies of commodities to the market are today and will be tomorrow the most important economic task in Poland, the task the implementation of which affects directly the living standards and moods of the entire society and every citizen. At the same time, however, it should be openly and clearly said that this is an ever more difficult task," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

"The present situation is more difficult as production output dropped as a result of strikes and of still repeating stoppages at work in different enterprises. Moreover, the wage rise results in an increase in flow of money to people and in a simultaneous higher demand for commodities on the market."

"In face of higher wages it is necessary not only to reach the level of production output from before the strikes and to raise the production fast. It is necessary, above all, to raise market production and have all links function efficiently in economic mechanism, especially those most important ones, like transportation and power production, in order to manufacture goods," the daily wrote.

In an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU the minister of labour, wages and social affairs, Maria Milczarek said, among other things:

"The wage rises started in July and covering various vocational groups will be continued and in accord with the announcement by Prime Minister J. Pinkowski in his Sejm expose will cover all employees of the socialized economy. So far, over 3 million people have been given higher wages. The wage rise will embrace some 12 million people. In addition to wage rise, old age and disability pensions will come. All in all, the wage decisions apply directly to over 16 million people and indirectly to a much broader range, if to speak in the category of a family."

"Performing these costly operations which affect directly the increase in people's real incomes, we must remember that, at the same time, they mean the necessity of taking steps influencing effectively the supplies of goods and services. It should be expected that working crews will guarantee not only the restoration of a normal rhythm of work but will also strive to increase production output so necessary for the improvement of market supplies."

STUDENTS UNION LISTS 'MOST URGENT PROPOSALS'

AU190940 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11 Sep 80 p 2

["Students' Proposals"]

[Text] For some time students have been critically evaluating the methods and conditions of study and education, and the socialist union of Polish students has drawn up a number of reports on the state of higher schools. The main board of the socialist union of Polish students has collected many relevant proposals, which we are listing below.

The students regard the following proposals as among the most urgent:

To grant to higher schools a much greater autonomy, involving, among other things, extensive powers of collegial bodies to enable them to manage their higher schools;

To allot one-third of the vacancies in the senate and in the faculty council to students and young scientific workers as fully fledged members and to have a referendum among all students to decide who will fill these vacancies;

To take measures aimed at a moral renewal of the academic community in terms of general dignity and honesty, to restore the role of scientific criticism and openness of discussions, and to avoid irrelevant arguments when evaluating the performance of scientists and students;

To make the procedures of employing new workers in higher schools open;

To observe the principle of rotated employment of academic instructors when they make no scientific progress and when they ignore their duties;

To evaluate the performance of instructors with the help of students;

To abandon the practice of dismissing students without giving any reason;

To liquidate the present system of preferences with regard to admission to studies and to replace this system by one that will be more equitable in eliminating the inequalities of access to higher schools;

To radically modify the employment system applying to graduates;

To consistently implement the program for making studies more individualized, to increase the autonomy of higher schools in drafting the study programs as announced by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology in 1979, and to inform all students and academic instructors in this connection;

To introduce a system of faulty seminars conducted by various lecturers and to make it possible for students to choose their own seminar;

To guarantee students' participation in the meetings of scientific departments and institutes;

To strengthen the status of study curricula and to invalidate all supplements that distort the intent of such curriula;

To radically improve the supply of good textbooks by increasing their publication, by cutting the printing process, and by pricing them to fit the students' pockets;

To revise the methods of political seminars and supplement their programs by information about Poland's current social and economic affairs; and

To extend the duration and increase the effectiveness of lectures and to organize additional free courses for all willing students in the foreign language study department.

POLITYKA CHIEF EDITOR SAYS 'SOBER REALISM' NEEDED

LD061238 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Our Objective: To Consolidate Socialist Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--Commenting on the latest developments in Poland, well-known Polish publicist and the editor-in-chief of the Polish weekly POLITYKA wrote, among other things:

"The party can avail itself of an opportunity now to decidedly erase from the public life everything that hampers or even leads to breaking off its dialogue with the working class and the entire nation. Obviously, this is going to be a difficult and complicated process though a needed and valuable one at that."

"The PUWP faces numerous, very difficult and complex problems. The government, particularly in the field of economic and social policy, has a very limited scope of manoeuvre for the coming years. Indispensable and motivated changes in the home policy have to be entirely concordant with the requirements of the national security that cannot be upset even for a while. Poland does not end with our generation. So we enter an uneasy period. But if we manage our affairs in a prudent way, if we display reason and moderation, we are sure to emerge from the present crisis as a nation consolidated both morally and politically."

"Peace is not the only thing that Poland needs now. We need a renovated political thought that aims at consolidating the socialist Polish state. This thought has to enrich socialist democracy, to make real and widen the participation of both the working class and all the working people in the managing of the national economy and in the shaping of the state's policy. In our creative search we should avoid the extreme stands, namely to idealize both the individuals and the entire social groups. We need a sober realism as we all pass a severe test of our responsibility for the Polish state."

GDANSK MEETING ON MONUMENT TO FALLEN SHIPYARD WORKERS HELD

LD190840 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The art council appointed by the voivodship conservator of ancient buildings in Gdansk met yesterday at the Gdansk shipyard, named after Lenin, with representatives of the public committee for the construction of the monument to fallen shipyard workers. It was agreed that the monument will stand near the main gate of the shipyard. The final consultations about the appearance of the monument will be held next week.

LEADERS GREET BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU171552 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to Bulgarian counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of fraternal Bulgaria's national day, we send to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Bulgarian people cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The victory of the Bulgarian socialist revolution as a result of the annihilation of Hitlerism by the heroic Soviet Army and as a result of the revolutionary drive of the Bulgarian people began a new epoch in Bulgarian history.

The sociopolitical transformations achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in the past 36 years are the foundation of your country's dynamic development.

In close alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states united in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is successfully implementing the resolutions of the 11th BCP Congress and the program to construct a developed socialist society.

The Polish people are sincerely pleased with your achievements in all spheres and highly value Bulgaria's activist peaceful policy in the international arena, your contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and activities in favor of neighborly cooperation in the Balkans and of consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world.

We are profoundly pleased with the fact that the relations--based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--of fraternal friendship and all-embracing cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are continuously developing and intensifying.

Dear comrades, on Bulgaria's national day we wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people further achievements along the road to socialist construction and in the struggle for peace and socialism.

[signed] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

HUNGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH BAFIA, CZYREK

LD191036 Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep (PAP)--I. Markoja, the Hungarian justice minister, stayed in Poland. I. Markoja and Jerzy Bafia, the Polish justice minister, informed each other about the current tasks of the law and organs of the administration of justice in both countries.

Minister I. Markoja also met with Jozef Czyrek, the Polish foreign minister.

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH PCF'S MARCHAIS IN PARIS

LD190932 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep (PAP)--Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, met with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], here today.

Wojtaszek informed Marchais about the current situation in Poland. The meeting, in which Maxime Gremetz--secretary of the PCF CC--also took part, was held in a friendly atmosphere marking the relations between the PUWP and the PCF.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU; DEPARTS 18 SEP

Ceausescu Meeting

AU180930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, with whom he discussed friendship and cooperation between Romania and Ethiopia and the favorable conditions for expanding them in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas.

In the spirit of agreements concluded between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam, the sides expressed the determination to devise new ways and means to develop our bilateral relations.

The exchange of views conducted on international issues dealt with Africa, in connection with which the sides stressed the need to allow the African countries themselves to solve the continent's problems or within the OAU, and to enforce respect for independence and territorial integrity.

Departure 18 Sep

AU181820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, left Bucharest on September 18, after a Romanian visit.

The guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU172003 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Ethiopian head of state of Mengistu Haile Mariam on Ethiopia's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia:

On the sixth anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, I extend to you and through you to the Ethiopian Government and people warmest congratulations and wishes for full success in the struggle for the country's independent development along the road of socioeconomic and cultural progress, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

I express the conviction that, in the spirit of talks and agreements jointly reached in Bucharest, the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Ethiopia will continue to develop and diversify to the benefit of both our peoples and in the interest of the cause of detente, peace, security and cooperation in the world.

I extend to you heartfelt wishes for personal happiness and wishes for the friendly Ethiopian people's progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

IRAQI GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU181817 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, first vice prime minister of Iraq, arrived in Bucharest this morning, as head of an economic government delegation, on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

Upon arriving at Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister, and by other officials. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

SCINTEIA SUMS UP VISIT BY BOTSWANA FOREIGN MINISTER

AU181328 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 80 p 5

["On the conclusion of the visit paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Botswana Foreign Minister Archie M. Mogwe"]

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Archie M. Mogwe, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Botswana, paid an official visit to our country between 8 and 16 September 1980.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the foreign minister of Botswana. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

During the visit, the two foreign ministers had talks in an atmosphere of mutual friendship, trust and understanding, concerning the future development of bilateral relations and the main current international issues.

Expressing satisfaction with the results obtained in promoting bilateral friendship and cooperation, the two ministers emphasized their governments' desire to further work to develop bilateral cooperation, and agreed on measures to expand commercial exchanges and to initiate economic cooperation ventures in the areas of agriculture, mining, light industry, and so forth, and to intensify relations in the areas of culture, science, education and health care.

In view of the two countries' economic potential, the two foreign ministers spoke out in favor of increasing commercial exchanges, improving and balancing their structure, and encouraging mutual exports. Thus, they stressed the need to accelerate negotiations on and signing of a commercial agreement and an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Botswana.

The two ministers stressed the importance of their bilateral cooperation and the contribution that such cooperation makes to the process of promoting detente, peace and security in the world.

The two ministers noted their countries' anxiety about the tension persisting in the international political climate--fanned in part by the economic and energy crisis--and reasserted the need to resume the trend toward detente, on the basis of general observance of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and political settlement of all conflicts.

Special attention was given at the talks to the issues of peace, security and cooperation in Africa and Europe.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the victory of the Zimbabwe people and with the establishment of their independent and sovereign state. They stated that this important event creates new and more favorable conditions for the struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to liberate their homeland and the majority population of South Africa, to eliminate the apartheid and racial discrimination practiced by the Pretoria government.

The sides expressed the view that the conflicts in Africa, as in the rest of the world, must be settled through direct negotiations between the interested sides, on the basis of the unanimously recognized principles of international law, thus greatly helping the African countries to concentrate their efforts on the urgent problems of underdevelopment and on promoting their socioeconomic progress.

The ministers highlighted the special importance of security and cooperation in Europe. They stressed that the Madrid meeting should adopt concrete measures to implement the Helsinki documents, something that will contribute to establishing a general climate of detente among nations and of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The two ministers expressed the view that in order to consolidate peace, security and equity in the world, and to resume and develop the policy of detente, it is vital to adopt genuine measures of disarmament, by substantially cutting back armaments, primarily nuclear weapons, and adopting specific measures for a new world economic order. They stressed the importance of the current UN Special session for adopting an international development strategy for the eighties and for launching global negotiations.

The two foreign ministers emphasized the two countries' fruitful cooperation at the United Nations and other international bodies and organizations, within the "Group of 77" and the nonaligned movement, and agreed to deepen and diversify this cooperation in the future.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the atmosphere of friendship that prevailed at the talks and with the broad convergence of views held by the two governments on the issues discussed. They stressed their determination to immediately take steps to capitalize on the great possibilities available for developing the two countries' cooperation at both the bilateral and international level.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Botswana invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, to pay an official visit to Botswana. The invitation was accepted. A date will be set through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MILITARY DRILLS IN BRASOV COUNTY

AU181828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the armed forces, attended on September 18 military drills in the zone of Vladeni-Cheile Risnoavei, Brasov County.

Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y.

On getting off the helicopter, Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Major-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence, George Homostean, minister of the interior, Gheorghe Dumitrache, first secretary of the Brasov County R.C.P. Committee, by members of the steering councils of the Ministry of National Defence and of the Ministry of the Interior.

A guard made up of soldiers of the armed forces, combatants of the patriotic guards and young people of the formations of training for the homeland's defence presented arms. The military band played the state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed the guard of honour.

The minister of national defence expressed to Nicolae Ceausescu feelings of keen satisfaction and gratitude for his care for the continuous strengthening of the homeland's defence capacity, the up-to-date training and equipment of the army, for the fact that he honoure. them by attending the drills organized according to the supreme commander's recommendations and based on the requirements of the national military doctrine.

Tactical drills were then shown, participated in by troops of infantry, paratroopers, mountain corps, airforce, artillery, troops of the Ministry of the Interior, patriotic guards and detachments of youth military training.

The tactical drills highlighted the high training and capability of the commanding officers, of the general staffs, political councils, party committees and organizations in organizing and commanding dynamic fight actions under conditions of a war for the homeland's defence led by the entire people, in skillfully taking advantage of the mountainous zone, the fight characteristics of various categories of troops of the armed forces. The close collaboration came to the fore, of the units of the army, of the Ministry of the Interior, the patriotic guards, the detachments of youth training for the homeland's defence in the joint accomplishment of complex missions, inclusive of missions in difficult conditions of fight in the mountains.

At the same time, the actions demonstrated the lofty moral and combat features of the military, of the defence formations, the skill in accurate shooting with various categories of weapons, their good Alpine instruction.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was shown various categories of weapons, technique, military materials and equipment made at home, specific of the combat led by the paratroops and mountain corps.

The activities in the zone of Vladeni-Cheile Risnoavei accounted for a soldier's report presented by the military, the other participants in the drills to the supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, on their fight preparedness and political training, and for a rousing commitment to deploy every effort henceforth, too, so as to exemplarily fulfill the recommendations of President Nicolae Ceausescu for raising onto a qualitatively higher stage the training, in conditions of a more rational and efficient use of the earmarked material and financial means, so that the maximum of results be achieved in instruction with the least of expense.

The unfolding of the drills also led to conclusion and tasks for the further improvement of the process of combat and political training of the troops, for raising the combat capacity of the military units and big units, for strengthening the collaboration with the (?other) forces within the national defence system.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated the commanders, the privates, the combatants of the people's defence formations, all participants in the drills, for the skill and high training they proved, and wished them fresh and important successes in the work of instruction and education, in fulfilling the sacred mission of defending the people's grand revolutionary gains, the freedom, independence, sovereignty and integrity of the homeland--Socialist Romania.

The military, the other participants in the drills made a rousing and enthusiastic manifestation of affection, devotion and high valuation for Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the armed forces, voicing once again their resolve to exemplarily fulfill their duty as soldiers.

At the departure from the zone of the drills, a military guard made up of mountain corps, combatants of the patriotic guards and members of the formations of youth training for the homeland's defence, presented arms. The state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played.

VRHOVEC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA, BEGINS TALKS

LD181332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec arrived in Havana today, on an official visit to Cuba. At the Havana Jose Marti Airport, Vrhovec and the Yugoslav delegation, including Assistant Foreign Secretary Ignac Golob, was met by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Yugoslav-Cuban officials talks are to begin today, it has been learned.

Start of Talks

LD191030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, Sep 19 (TANJUG)--At the beginning of their talks here yesterday, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca assessed the relations and cooperation between the two countries as successful, particularly in the economic field. Both sides expressed readiness to expand their cooperation. Vrhovec also met with Vice President of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

The development of the international situation and current focuses of crisis in various world regions were exhaustively discussed during the talks which also focused on the necessity of further strengthening the role of the policy and movement of nonalignment as increasingly important factor in international relations. Views were also exchanged on the nonaligned countries' forthcoming activities at the United Nations and the preparations for the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The Yugoslav-Cuban talks will be resumed today.

TRADE WITH EGYPT INCREASES; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD182318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--In the first seven months of the year, Yugoslav-Egyptian commodity exchange recorded a 30 percent increase compared to the same period last year and reached 130 million dollars. Yugoslav enterprises exported over 92 million dollars' worth of goods to the Egyptian market while important goods valued at 34 million dollars from Egypt. The total value of Yugoslav-Egyptian trade this year is expected to exceed 200 million dollars. A session of the mixed Yugoslav-Egyptian Committee for Economic Cooperation, just concluded in Belgrade, assessed that possibilities exist for expanding the total volume of trade between the two countries and for achieving more balanced payment accounts. A protocol signed here this evening provides for advancing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of maritime transport, tourism, banking, finance, industry, mining, agriculture, energy and construction industry.

REPORT ON TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY

AU181159 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1205 GMT 17 Sep 80

["Yugoslav-Hungarian Economic Cooperation"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--The Hungarian People's Republic is one of Yugoslavia's important economic partners.

Cooperation between the two countries is constantly expanding even though, from time to time, it has not been very balanced. The economic cooperation between the two countries has developed especially intensively during the past and the current years, following the conclusion of several long-term agreements on mutual deliveries of considerable quantities of certain products. As a result of this development, it is anticipated that the volume of commodity trade between the two countries in the 1976-80 period, planned for a total value of $1.5 billion, will be considerably increased and will amount to about $1.8 billion. It is expected that the invisible trade between the two countries in the same period will total about $580 million.

The commodity trade between the two countries increased from $134 million in 1973 to $412 million in 1979 and is planned to amount to $526 million in 1980. At the same time the invisible trade increased from $36 million in 1973 to $123 million in 1979 and is planned to amount to $145 million in 1980.

The geographic position of Yugoslavia, as a Mediterranean country in the area of some of the major European communications routes, determines the value of its invisible exports that every year regularly exceed the value of Hungary's exports in this field of bilateral trade, even though certain deviations, unutilized opportunities and discords between the two countries' regulations, which hinder the development of invisible trade, can be noticed also in this field. However, the increase of commodity trade in the 1976-80 period has been accompanied by a simultaneous increase in Yugoslavia's negative balance in bilateral trade, something that has become a serious obstacle to the growth of trade. Last year the two economic partners took joint steps to remove this obstacle. The first positive results have already been achieved following the conclusion and the effect of several new long-term agreements and the resulting deliveries under these agreements. Previously there were some 20 agreements on long-term cooperation and production between enterprises of the two countries but the share of that cooperation in the total trade between the two countries amounted to only about 5 percent. As a result of the new agreements, that share has already increased to 17 percent and shows a tendency of further increasing in the coming years.

The industrial production cooperation between enterprises of the two countries is quantitatively the biggest in the manufacturing of motors. Last year it amounted to a total value of $70 million. About 20 Yugoslav producers united within the Belgrade Dinara Foreign Trade Organization and the Hungarian Raba Motor and Truck Industry participate in this cooperation.

Yugoslavia and Hungary successfully cooperate in energy also. The Yugoslav oil pipeline, commissioned at the beginning of 1980, will be delivering annually 5 million tons of oil to Hungary. A 20-year agreement on this arrangement has been concluded simultaneously with a credit grant to Yugoslavia for the construction of that project. On the other hand a 20-year agreement has also been concluded for the pipeline deliveries of gas from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia via Hungary. Yugoslavia granted a credit of $62 million to Hungary for the construction of the gas pipeline.

The preparation of a new long-term agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav and Hungarian economies for the 1981-85 period is now in progress. It is expected that, together with successful fulfillment of the long-term arrangements and agreements on industrial production cooperation, the annual value of commodity trade in both directions will total about $3 billion and that of invisible trade about $800 million in 1985. Necessary conditions exist for expanding the two countries' commodity trade in the fields of machine building, automobiles, chemical, timber, and the paper and metallurgical industries. It is estimated that the value of commodity trade in these fields will total about $1.4 billion in the coming 5-year period.

LE SOIR ASSESSES POST-TITO YUGOSLAV SITUATION

LD171101 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Pol Mathil article: "Yugoslavia Without Marshal Tito--It Is Still Functioning Nonetheless"]

[Text] C. L. Sulzberger, a celebrated U.S. journalist, once asked An-Nasir who had had the most influence on him. An-Nasir named Tito: "He has shown me how to obtain aid from both camps without having to side with either." Of course this pragmatic definition could now be disputed from the viewpoint of efficacy. Now, 10 years after that admission, Egypt under An-Nasir's successor prefers to obtain aid from only one camp.

Tito's successors however, seem to have adopted An-Nasir's formula. When death finally claimed Tito last May, observers were divided into pessimists and skeptics. For the pessimists Yugoslavia without Tito was ultimately doomed to break up either as a result of an internal explosion or as a result of a foreign intervention. The skeptics thought that this country--orphaned by a great man--would inevitably run into serious social and economic tensions. There were no optimists among the forecasters...and for good reason.

A Bad Time

After 35 years of personal power Tito left not only a complex legacy but also a multitude of unresolved problems which had built up over many years.

Now, 4 months after the "old man's" death, two observations can be made. First, that the collegial leadership is working without giving visible signs of internal struggles among individuals or factions despite the predictions; second, Tito's line is being continued in principle. This state of affairs is particularly remarkable since Tito died at a very bad time, so to speak. His successors not only inherited all his obsessions but did so in particularly difficult circumstances.

As expected, Tito's funeral, the biggest post-war political gathering, marked the opening of an extraordinary operation by all the "grief-stricken friends" to win over Tito's succession and his successors. However, 120 days later, it is possible to say that that operation failed. These 120 days have enabled the new leaders to show both that they are still attached to the principles of "equidistance" between the two blocs, that they wish to stay outside rivalry between the superpowers and, instead, to strengthen nonalignment's role in the world.

However nothing could be more difficult.

The nonaligned movement had been showing signs of exhaustion for several years.

Fidel Castro's arrival at the movement's head and his theory on the "USSR, objective ally of the nonaligned countries" indicated the Soviet intention to swing this movement in its favor. The Kabul coup dealt a virtually fatal blow to nonalignment: A nonaligned country had just been invaded and occupied by a superpower without the nonaligned movement being capable of intervening effectively. The foundation of Tito's diplomacy trembled.

Of course Tito's successors are trying to isolate the Cuban-Vietnamese "radicals" within the movement but without much success, as the development of the Afghan affairs shows. Meanwhile the nonaligned movement's Coordination Bureau meeting has, at Yugoslavia's request, been moved up from June to January 1981 and transfered from Havana to New Delhi.

Beyond Its Means

Despite their activities at world level, the Yugoslav leaders know that their main front passes through Belgrade. "We are all living better," an economist said, "but we are increasingly living on credit." It is of course true that Titoist boom raised the per capita gross national product from $200 in 1948 to more than $2,100 in 1979 but that rate has become untenable and the stocktaking carried out on Tito's death was fairly disappointing: inflation at 29 percent, 1 million unemployed, 800,000 emigre workers, a record $6 billion deficit, a $15 billion foreign debt. In short, Yugoslavia was spending much more than it was earning.

The new team took action. In 120 days it has applied a number of drastic remedies to the economy; ruthless measures have forced consumers to tighten their belts, have reduced investment and cut the growth rate.

Although they are understandable, two of these measures are particularly sensitive. The first is the restriction on travel. Freedom of movement is one of the characteristics which make Yugoslavia a communist country unlike any other. In 1979 Yugoslavs crossed their borders 22 million times--a figure which is more than the number of the country's inhabitants.

The other courageous but serious measure was the 30 percent devaluation in the dinar. Although a vital operation on the international finance level, it is nonetheless likely to aggravate social disparities and hence social tensions. Figures which are almost unbelievable show that Yugoslav citizens, especially the families of emigre workers in the West, have accounts in convertible currency equivalent to more than $7 billion. The people holding these accounts are the ones to benefit most from devaluation while the vast majority of the population is suffering the effects of the measure.

The Polish Shock

All that is prompting general unrest and leading to inevitable internal tension and popular discontent. "Under Tito we had everything, under his successors there is less and less...." Memories are short and legend is quickly created. Tito's successors who have neither his authority nor his charisma are particularly sensitive to anything which, according to them, might cast doubt on the legitimacy of the succession, bring disorder and threaten the country's unity.

It is probably this factor which explains why the Yugoslav press sincerely welcomed the rapid solution to the Polish crisis which, according to one daily, "threatened internal stability and detente in Europe." This satisfaction is justified in that the Yugoslav collegial leadership's feelings toward events in Poland were somewhat ambiguous. Of course, Belgrade recognized without reservation the Polish strikers' economic demands and also their aspirations to self-management--a term invented by Tito. Nonetheless the Yugoslav officials were not very enthusiastic about some "political" demands such as the lifting of censorship, or the formation of trade unions which are completely free from party control. Indeed the "pluralism" of these demands goes far beyond the model of socialism now practised in Yugoslavia.

BORBA, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, [as published] asks, for instance: "Will there be two trade unions within one enterprise? Which of the two organizations will represent all the workers?" Polish dissident leader Jacek Kuron gave an indirect but very significant reply to those questions. Questioned on his release from prison after the "Gdansk victory," about whether events in Poland could lead to a society similar to Yugoslav society, Kuron replied: "We have chosen the Polish way which has never existed before. The Yugoslav reforms were carried out at the top and ours from grassroots level." That is the essence of the problem.

In this connection it is important to mention a recent statement by Mihaljlo Mihaljov, the celebrated Yugoslav dissident (of Russian origin) who, after years in prison in Belgrade, was given permission to visit the United States but cannot return to Yugoslavia where another arrest warrant awaits him. Even before the Polish events Mihaljov stated that just as Yugoslavia had been the first communist country to gain independence from Moscow in 1948, it could now become the first communist regime to emerge from the party's monopoly and "establish pluralist socialist structures."

In order to exorcise such demons, the new leaders are rejecting and condemning any tendency to try to win a little independence and freedom of speech--tendencies which are, however, perfectly logical after the death of a despot. Some 60 Slovenian writers who were asking to be allowed to publish a freer magazine were strongly criticized. In addition there is now a law which allows university teachers to be sacked and this suggests that there will be sanctions against seven teachers connected with Praxis, the philosophical group formed by dissident Marxists. Foreign journalists have been expelled for having interviews with former Croatian communist leaders, dismissed in Tito's time for "nationalism." Things are bordering on the ridiculous. Mr. Jovicic, professor of Marxism, spent 20 days in prison before being sacked and expelled from the party for having criticized the regime in private, in a neighbor's apartment.

However, it is above all the frightening series of attacks on Milovan Djilas, formerly Tito's closest comrade and now the sternest critic of his regime, which demonstrates the new leaders' excessive sensitivity. After writing several works criticizing the regime's bureaucratization ("the new class") and which restored the country's real history, Djilas, who has already spent 9 years in prison, is still proclaiming the need to democratize the system. At the beginning the press made do with invectives ("a blind renegade"). Today Mr Vladimir Dedjer, a historian and former colleague of Djilas, states that he is in possession of a document "around 20 pages long, listing the names of those people killed by Djilas" in 1942 during the partisans war.

"Anything Could Happen"

Observers think all that is just delaying tactics. Stalin died in 1953 but destalinization only began in 1956. Mao died in 1976 but demaoization has only been in progress for a few months. Tito died only 120 days ago and it is too early to be able to talk of "detitoization." However it is inevitable. It will probably take entirely different forms: no executions and no "gang of four." It will, nonetheless, have equally important political consequences.

"Anything could happen," Djilas told us on the telephone. "Who in the West would have thought in 1948 that Yugoslavia would survive the break with Stalin? Who, 1 month ago, would have thought that the Polish workers would be given the right to strike and to form independent trade unions?" Djilas is talking from experience. In 1948 he was one of the men who created Tito's myth, and he is now one of the architects of detitoization. His book on Tito which he wrote as the president lay dying, is already on sale in the West. "I would like to make our new leaders understand," Djilas told us, "that freedom is profitable in both the practical and figurative sense."

"Tito and prosperity," a Yugoslav journalist told us, "constitute the cement which holds the country together." Tito is gone and prosperity has been replaced by austerity. It is by no means certain that Titoism is possible without Tito. "We are moving into the unknown. Wish us good luck," he concluded, "and do not forget us."

OFFICIAL SEES ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES AS 'STRAINED' THIS WINTER

AU180758 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG)--Lazar Ljubisa, director general of Jugel, has told Milos Petkovic, TANJUG editor, that consumption of about 60 billion kwh of electricity was planned for 1980. Electricity consumption in the January-June period was 12.5 percent above that in the same period in 1979. Only two coal-firing power stations will be newly commissioned in 1980, Kostolac III of 210 megawatts and Oslomej of 120 megawatts, which are undergoing trial runs. "According to Dr Lazar Ljubisa, the electric energy situation at the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 will therefore be very strained."

There is no reserve in generating capacities to make good any breakdowns or water shortage in hydroelectric power stations. Coal mines are not able to produce enough coal for the power stations to work at their maximum capacity. No large coal depots exist to stock coal for the periods of highest consumption.

The power stations burning oil or gas have an installed capacity of 1,523 megawatts or 12 percent of total electricity capacity in the SFRY. Their operation is uncertain because of high fuel costs and supply difficulties. About 50 percent of generating capacity is provided by hydroelectric power stations, depending directly on precipitation. Their production fluctuations may be 3 or 4 billion kwh above or below the planned average.

One of the reasons for fears of electricity shortages is an increase in using electricity for heating, because the supplies of coal, fuel oil and gas are uncertain.

Lazar Ljubisa says that the only solution is accelerated construction of power stations and coal mines, but this is a long-term task. Conserving electric energy is therefore necessary.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM EXAMINES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD182210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--At a session held today, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium passed a resolution setting up a coordinating committee for the identification and preservation of the name and work of Josip Broz Tito. The task of the committee, it was noted, is to study, coordinate and channel the working people's numerous ideas, proposals and initiatives aimed at commemorating Tito's great work on a permanent basis. The committee will establish the criteria on the basis of which streets, squares, towns, work collectives and institutions can be named after Tito, will consider proposals for the publication of works about Tito and for the erection of monuments and commemorative plaques and will also take part in the organizing of celebrations and the marking of anniversaries from Tito's revolutionary life. Nenad Bucin, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, was elected chairman of the committee.

The Presidium delegates today also discussed questions of cooperation between the SAWPY Federal Conference and the SFRY Assembly. It was generally noted that definite results had been achieved in this connection but that all the possibilities provided by the delegate system had not yet been exploited. It was clear that in tackling social problems success depended to a great extent on the action of the Socialist Alliance, on its ability to mobilize the working people and make delegate assemblies work more effectively. Consequently it was understandable that economic stabilization, medium-term planning and supplies should be seen at this juncture as the crucial elements of the further joint work of the assembly and the Socialist Alliance.

In his introductory speech, Ivica Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stressed that this was due to a multitude of reasons. To begin with, he stressed, there is unanimous resolve among our working people to persist with the struggle for economic stabilization. However, he noted, we have not yet succeeded in transforming this mood into action, to mobilizing all the forces of society. Owing to economic difficulties, shortages and rising prices are often experienced as the manifestation of a force against which it is hard to struggle. In many respects things are changing too slowly. In the field of consumption, for instance, stubborn efforts are being made to stick to the positions taken during the period of budgetary planning. The task of the Socialist Alliance and the SFRY Assembly is to set in motion a discussion on all investments without exception, regardless of who is financing them. We must rid ourselves of "investment fever," of the idea that we must mark every holiday by starting or completing a project.

The adoption of the medium-term plans was the next theme which attracted the attention of the participants in the discussion. Invica Rajcan noted in his introductory speech that the political preparations for their adoption had started in good time, but that the adoption of these plans was nevertheless lagging.

The shortage of certain products in the market and the constant increase in the prices attracted particular attention at today's session. The public is well aware, Rajcan stressed, that apart from the objective causes of shortages, causes are also to be found in the lack of organization in the field of supplies, in disagreements between producers and transportation organizations, in speculation, blackmail and disregard for accords and agreements. The federation, he said, enjoys very important powers in the field of economic policy, and it is not correct to say that the supply situation in the market is outside the sphere of competence and responsibility of federal organs. It is correct to say that they have so far not been effective enough in this respect.

Apart from the uncertainties in the market, the situation has recently been made more difficult by a constant rise in prices as well. Unlike what happened in previous years, this increase in prices and the cost of living has not been matched by a corresponding increase in personal incomes. The SFRY Assembly is scheduled to hold a debate on the distribution of income, Ivica Rajcan noted, and the participation of both the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions in this will be indispensable.

The settling of these and other important questions of the moment can only be achieved through the further development of the delegate system and of socialist relations as a whole. However, delegate assemblies have not yet become what they should be--an expression of the interests of associated producers. Initiative is more often taken by political-executive and administrative organs than by delegates.

The very extensive and exhaustive discussion confirmed the belief that cooperation between delegate assemblies and the Socialist Alliance was not a formality but must be reflected in the successful settling of the working people's and citizens' everyday problems.

All the speakers in the discussion stressed that citizens and working people must be kept speedily and accurately informed about everything that happens in society, as Tito had always done. They pointed out the need, too, for much effort to make up for the loss caused in this field by Tito's death.

Milan Lazio, Petar Rakocevic, Aleksandar Bakocevic, Jovo Ugricic, Zora Tomic, Maharem Adanalio, Krste Markovski and others also took part in the discussion.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU171535 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpts] TANJUG--An expanded session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, held yesterday under the chairmanship of Tihomir Vlaskalic, discussed topical questions concerning the economic situation and the realization of tasks of the League of Communists of Serbia in the field of economic stabilization.

In the introductory speech by Ivan Stambolic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, and in the discussion, there was a stress on the need to further expand and strengthen the struggle to implement the economic stabilization policy on the basis of further development of socialist self-management.

The activities of the working people, self-managing institutions and subjective forces of our system have yielded certain positive results. This refers above all to increasing exports and strengthening the exporting side of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, to reducing spending, to pronouncedly strengthening the accumulation and reproduction ability of the economy, to preserving dynamic growth of production, and so forth.

It was pointed out that special attention must be paid in all the communities of our society to preserving the standard of living of the working people and to the policy of real personal earnings which will act as a factor of economic stabilization by stimulating work and the results of work.

COMMITTEE SETS NEW MEAT PRICES IN SLOVENIA

LD181016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--In keeping with the conclusions of the Interrepublican Committee for the Market Sector, the Slovene Executive Committee has determined new prices to be charged by the breeders of heifers, pigs and poultry. The new retail prices have been determined accordingly. As of today, one kilogram of young beef will cost 94.90 dinars, pork 91.80, beef 82.75, veal 108.34 and poultry 53 dinars.

KOSOVO PLANS TO REPLACE IMPORTED FUELS WITH DOMESTIC GAS

AU180806 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 80 p 5

[Milos Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina--The Kosovo economy has decided to replace expensive imported fuels with fuel produced in the province by 1990. Stevan Rajevic, director of the Gasification Basic Organization of Associated Labor of Obilic, who is in charge of this important task, said that the first calculations had demonstrated that gas produced from domestic coal is cheaper than imported oil and its products.

"Experts have calculated," Stevan Rajevic said,"that for complete replacement of imported fuels by 1990 it would be necessary to provide 2 billion normal cubic meters [normalni kubni metar] of gas produced from Kosovo lignite. On the basis of this calculation, work began on detailed elaboration of plans to construct corresponding plants. The entire work is divided into two stages. The first stage provides for the expansion by 1984 of the existing plants of the gasification work organization of Obilic to produce 500 million normal cubic meters of gas, and the second stage provides for the construction of a new gasification plant and all auxiliary plants, with a capacity of 1.5 billion cubic meters of gas, in the region of Klina, Metohija. Naturally, work on commissioning a new coal stripmine and on constructing a major gas pipeline in Kosovo will be carried out simultaneously."

KOSOVO MEETING DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AU180811 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 80 p 4

[M.A. report]

[Text] Pristina--The consultative meeting that the Kosovo Assembly organized with presidents of the communal assemblies and executive councils on fall sowing, developed, with good reason, into a debate on the place and role of agriculture in economic stabilization and on the overall development of the Province of Kosovo. Dusan Ristic presided at the consultative meeting, which was also attended by Dzavid Nimani, Bahri Oruci, Riza Sapundzija and other Kosovo sociopolitical workers.

Participating in the discussion, Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, said that so far in Kosovo only verbal statements have been made about agriculture having a priority role in the overall development of the province. In Nimani s view, certain attention has been paid to agriculture and certain results have been achieved, but these results were nowhere near those that could be achieved.

BELGRADE COURT SENTENCES FORMER FEDERAL SECRETARIAT COUNSELOR

AU181252 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 80 p 16

[M.P. report]

[Summary] Belgrade--"Branko Djuraskovic, former independent counselor of the Federal Secretariat for Economy in Belgrade, has been sentenced to a 12-year prison term for the crime of counterrevolutionary attack on state and social property.

"The sentence was pronounced on Monday by the Criminal Council of the Belgrade District Court that was presided over by Judge Branislav Blagojevic. The court also ordered confiscation of all Djuraskovic's property."

According to the indictment that was presented in the court by Jovo Knezevic, Belgrade district deputy public prosecutor, and upheld by the court in its entirety, "Djuraskovic, acting in agreement with and at the request of Slobodan Bata Todorovic, owner of several foreign firms, and at the request of representatives of the organizations of associated labor with which Todorovic maintained trade relations, issued from 1965 to 1969, on behalf of and without authorization from the Federal Secretariat, a number of import permits for consumer goods (in contravention of the foreign exchange regulations and decisions of the Federal Executive Council that were in effect at the time)." Using the permits issued by Djuraskovic, Slobodan Bata Todorovic, who was sentenced at an earlier trial to a 20-year prison term, was able to unlawfully import various quantities of consumer goods valued at 67,858,270 dinars and earn a profit of 2,786,715 dinars by reselling most of the imported consumer goods at inflated prices. To repay Djuraskovic for his service, Todorovic built a family villa for him at Orebic, bought house lots for him in Grocka near Belgrade and Zaton near Dubrovnik and gave him a number of gifts.

In his explanation of the sentence Judge Blagojevic pointed out that Djuraskovic's activity "directly caused multiple damages to our country's economy by disrupting and evading economic policy measures concerning the foreign exchange system and the balance of payments relations, hindering the sales of Yugoslav products and the growth of social production, causing an outflow of capital, imposing unnecessary foreign debts upon the economy and evading the measures of the 1965 economic reform."

MINIC REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY AT KUMROVEC YOUTH SEMINAR

LD182058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 18 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Kumrovec, 18 September (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has viewed and continues to view the way of dealing with world problems solely in terms of cooperation and consultations to reach agreement in the spirit of mutual confidence and frank presentation of problems. This, above all, means surmounting the contrarieties and the gap between the rich and the poor, the north and the south. This means that Yugoslavia continues to strive for every country to be the master in all spheres of its social, economic and political life, internally as well as externally.

These statements were made in President Tito's birth place, Kumrovec, today by Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Council for International Relations of Yugoslavia. Minic was addressing the representatives of student and youth movements from more than 80 countries in all parts of the world who gathered in Kumrovec for an international seminar organized by the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia considers that all conflicts must be settled by peaceful means, Minic said. The indispensable condition for this is that all socialist countries, the biggest and the smallest alike, renounce the policy of hegemonism, domination and interference in the affairs of other socialist and non-aligned countries. Yugoslavia holds that not one people can accept an outside interference, he stressed. That is why we emphasize that among socialist countries there can be no special relations, but that these relations must be based on the generally accepted principles contained in the UN Charter.

No people has ever been, nor will be, willing to reconcile itself to the doctrine of limited sovereignty, to appeals for the sacrificing of one's own interests for the sake of some "higher" interests. As long as all the socialist countries do not renounce such a policy, the development of socialism in the world will inevitably be facing serious contradictions, instability, threats to peace and security, Milos Minic said today in Kumrovec.

Referring in particular to the well-known principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the development of its bilateral and multilateral relations in the Balkans, Europe and the world, Minic underlined Yugoslavia's lasting and strategic commitment to building up its relations with the neighbours, and with all the countries in the world, on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, regardless of social, economic or political systems.

Our aspirations are that Yugoslavia will continue to be an independent, socialist, self-management, strong and progressive community of nations and nationalities, with a dynamic pace of economic and social development in which the working class, headed by the League of Communists, (?will realize) its historic role, Minic stressed.

Milos Minic also spoke of the development of the nonaligned movement and Yugoslavia's role in it. He dwelt particularly on the ascent the movement recorded in the period from the 1961 Belgrade conference to the 1979 conference in Havana. The policy of nonalignment has achieved great international prestige and reputation all over the world, Minic emphasized.

Emphasizing that the policy of nonalignment, not without reason, constitutes an important factor in international relations, Minic said that President Tito had given his personal contribution to this, and this was recognized by a special charter the nonaligned countries presented to him at their summit in Havana.